

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO. THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1906

XLII-1. 43

COURT WILL DECIDE

Whether or Not Rogers Will Answer Questions Asked by Mr. Hadley.

OIL KING EVADES THE TRUTH

Thomas W. Lawson May Go to New York and Tell Investigators What He Knows About Methods of the Gigantic Monopoly.

New York, Jan. 10.—The question whether Henry H. Rogers can be compelled to tell Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri whether the Standard Oil company of New Jersey owns or controls three oil companies which are selling oil in Missouri as separate companies will be placed before the supreme court of New York state today.

All the important questions which Mr. Rogers has declined to answer by advice of counsel in the last three days of the hearing in this city have been presented to the supreme court by counsel acting in behalf of Attorney General Hadley and the court was asked to order Mr. Rogers to show cause why he should not answer them. The court issued the order and it was served on William V. Rowe, counsel for Mr. Rogers, while the hearing was still in progress. Mr. Hadley said after consultation with the counsel that he understood that he would have to be represented by counsel in this argument, but that he hoped to get in a few words before the court.

The questions are in a diversity of form, but in substance they all are: Does the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, either through itself or any other person or corporation, own, hold or control a majority of the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil company of Missouri, the Standard Oil company of Indiana and the Republic Oil company of New York.

Supreme Court Has Power.

No matter in what form the question has been put Mr. Rogers has declined to answer it. The commissioner before whom the evidence is being taken is without power to compel an answer, but the supreme court possesses the authority to order Mr. Rogers to be punished for contempt of court if he declines to answer after being ordered to do so by that court.

Mr. Hadley wants this information to show that the three, alleged subsidiary or confederated companies are monopolizing the oil trade of Missouri in combination and to induce the Missouri courts to order them ousted from that state.

An interesting feature of the hearing was an invitation sent by Mr. Hadley to Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, requesting him to come to New York and testify if he can give any information as to the three companies Mr. Hadley is trying to drive out of Missouri. When the hearing adjourned Mr. Lawson's reply had not been received.

Magnate Flees from Officer.

Mr. Rogers again declined while on the stand to disclose the stock ownership of the three companies and was severely admonished by Mr. Hadley to treat the hearing severely and not as "funny." The hearing will probably be adjourned temporarily this morning to permit attendance upon the court hearing on the order to Mr. Rogers.

The subpoena server, who has been trying for several days to summon H. Clay Pierce to testify before the commissioner in this case, notified Mr. Hadley that he has been unable to get Mr. Pierce, who, he said, had sailed away on a steam yacht. Mr. Pierce is chairman of the board of directors of the Waters-Pierce Oil company of Missouri and father of the president of that company. The subpoena server said that he had pursued Mr. Pierce and his valet through a suite of rooms in the hotel occupied by Mr. Pierce, but that the oil man locked himself in his chamber.

John D. Archbold, vice president and director of the Standard Oil company, and William G. Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller, were present at the hearing. They have been subpoenaed as witnesses, but have not yet been called to testify.

Lawson's Evidence Not Needed.

Boston, Jan. 10.—In reply to a telegram from Attorney General Hadley asking him to give any information in his possession regarding the relations between the Standard Oil company of Indiana and two other oil producing corporations, Thomas Lawson sent a lengthy telegram to Mr. Hadley. Mr. Lawson informs the attorney general that he personally knew nothing of the relations between the Standard Oil company of Indiana, the Republic Oil company and the Waters-Pierce company, and that while he was aware of certain acts of the Standard Oil "monopoly" he could not "fairly come within the wise restrictions" of Mr. Hadley's telegram.

"While I have no personal knowledge of these things of which your telegram treats," continued Mr. Lawson, "I have sufficient general knowledge of the subject matter of your investigation to make it appear farcical

to me that you, with the power of the great state of Missouri at your back, should want the testimony of anyone other than the band of conspirators at 26 Broadway and their henchmen to prove any case in which the name 'Standard Oil' appears."

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES



VISCOUNT SUIZO AOKI.

FORM AN ALLIANCE

Senators Foraker and Dick Hold Up Appointment in the Senate.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION OFFENDS

Selection of Tennessee Man to Take Place of Samuel W. Taylor as Consul at Glasgow Marks Beginning of Open Hostilities.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Incensed at the action of the president in appointing a man to displace Samuel W. Taylor, former secretary of state of Ohio, as consul at Glasgow, Scotland, Senators Dick and Foraker have asked the committee on foreign relations to withhold its report upon the nomination of Richard W. Austin of Tennessee, who was picked out to replace him. The committee was requested to take no action on the appointment until Senator Dick had an opportunity to ascertain why Taylor is to be superseded and why it was necessary to select a Tennessee man for the prospective vacancy.

This action is of more than ordinary significance, inasmuch as it foreshadows a diminution of the cordiality of the relations of the Ohio senators with the president. At any rate, that is the construction placed upon it by members of the Buckeye delegation.

Just how far Senator Dick, with the active sympathy of his colleague, intends to pursue the matter, remains to be developed. It is a fact, however, that both senators are very much displeased with the manner in which the president treated their recommendations in the contest for the surveyorship of customs at Columbus recently.

It will be recalled that Senator Foraker endorsed Howard Mannington, formerly of Urbana, and now of Columbus, and Senator Dick recommended former Sheriff Charles Pearce of Franklin county. The president found reasons for appointing neither, and the senators were led to believe that his course was due somewhat to outside interference. It was then that they agreed upon a protocol, under the terms of which they are to divide between them the federal patronage in Ohio which properly belongs in the senatorial category. Their request that the committee on foreign relations withhold a favorable report on Austin's appointment would indicate that their alliance is to be both offensive and defensive. It puts them in the attitude of opposing the president, and apparently they are willing to have it out with him to a finish.

SHONTS WILL NOT QUIT

Will Not Resign Because of Any Drubbing He Receives from Press.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Chairman Shonts of the canal commission was very emphatic in his declaration that he would not resign from the commission and canal work because of anything which Secretary Taft said in his letter to the president, accompanying the annual report of the commission.

Then the question was asked: "And in the meantime you will not mind a little drubbing from the press or from congress?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "I took up this job with the idea of carrying it through, and I intend to carry it through. If I am drubbed, it will be because I make mistakes, and I hope to profit by the drubbing. In the meantime I shall do my best not to deserve any drubbing."

BECAAME A CHILD AGAIN

Mrs. Mary Greenhouse of Apollo Dies in Ohio, Aged 106.

Sebring, O., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Mary Greenhouse of Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., is dead at the home of her son, Joseph Hartley, in Sebring, at the remarkable age of 106 years. For 20 years she had been almost blind and her memory also had been failing for years.

Recently, however, she recovered her vision and memory and again learned to read and write. Although over 100 years old she would read aloud to her grandchildren, taking great delight in the simple stories printed for the entertainment of children.

Her son, Joseph Hartley, at whose home she died, is in his 70th year. The remains of Mrs. Greenhouse will be taken to Apollo for burial.

ALEXANDER AND HYDE DROPPED

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—James W. Alexander and James Hazen Hyde, until recently president and vice president respectively of the Equitable Life Assurance society, have been dropped from the board of directors of the Franklin National bank of this city. H. C. Frick and Paul D. Cravath were elected to fill the vacancies.

SLOW PROGRESS IN SAVANNAH TRIAL

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 10.—The first day of the trial of Gaynor and Greene for defrauding the government in the Savannah harbor contracts was taken up by preliminary skirmishing. It may be several days before the selection of the jury will begin.

American Sculptor Honored.

London, Jan. 10.—The general assembly of the Royal Academy last night elected Augustus Saint Gaudens, the American sculptor, and Josef Israels, the Dutch painter, honorary foreign members of the academy.

17 PERSONS MISSING ACCOUNT IS CLOSED

CLAY PIT AT HAVERSTRAW EN-

GULFS 13 HOMES AND

THEIR OCCUPANTS.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Seven teen persons are believed to have gone to their death when 13 houses on Rockland street in Haverstraw toppled over into a pit 60 feet deep which had been cut by clay diggers in connection with the brick making industry here. The wreckage caught fire and those who were in the mass were either crushed or burned to death.

There is grave fear of another cave in along the same street and the occupants of seven or eight houses have moved away. Others are keeping an all night vigil, ready to alarm their neighbors in case of impending danger.

The missing, all of whom are believed to be dead, are as follows: Harris Neilson, merchant; Benjamin Neilson, his son; Mrs. Silverman and young son, Charles Cohen and wife, P. Mannion and wife, John B. Beauchamp, A. Provtch and daughter, Abraham Dias, Joseph Albert, John McMurray, Bartley McGovern, Mrs. Joseph Dailey, a Jewish rabbi, name not yet ascertained.

When the breakage occurred one house toppled over into the pit with all within it. The other occupants of the houses prepared to leave their homes in the face of a blinding snow storm. A number of people who lived nearby rushed to their aid and were assisting them in getting out when 12 more houses went down, carrying with them not only the families who occupied them, but also several of those who had gone to their assistance.

Overtured stoves set fire to the buildings and firemen came from miles around, but when the landslide occurred it broke the water main, thus cutting off the entire supply.

James Sammie, who lived along the edge of the pit, did not get out of the house until it had settled eight feet. All the rest of the family escaped but his wife, and she went down with the building. Mr. Sammie obtained ropes and went down after his wife, bringing her up with the aid of two men. Her leg was broken in the fall, but she suffered no other injury.

CLUBS AGAINST RIFLES.

Russian Soldiers Kill Rioters Who Attack With Clubs.

Lepel, Government of Vitebsk, Russia, Jan. 10.—Four persons were killed and several wounded in a frenzied attack by a band of Lithuanian peasants on a detachment of infantry sent to restore order in this section of Vitebsk. The peasants, who were armed only with clubs but who were held by their leader to be invincible, charged up the muzzles of the rifles.

They were not checked by a volley into the air and only halted when a deadly salvo was fired at close range.

Riga, Jan. 10.—An attempt was made to arrest M. Maxim, the ring leader of the Social Democrats in the Baltic provinces, while he was addressing his companions in the Lett theater here. Maxim escaped in female attire.

Novominsk, Russian Poland, Jan. 10.—Prefect Iuanatskevich was assassinated while driving in a sleigh from the railroad station. His little daughter, who was sitting by his side, was wounded.

Apatoff, Russian Poland, Jan. 10.—A lieutenant of police was killed and two policemen wounded here.

Nagasaki, Jan. 10.—The transport Mongolia from Vladivostok with Russian refugees reports that a general uprising throughout Siberia is feared.

10,000 MEN TO STRIKE

200,000 Workers to Be Rendered Idle in Building Trades.

New York, Jan. 10.—A national strike in the allied building trades will be ordered tomorrow. It will affect 10,000 structural iron workers and indirectly throw more than 200,000 workers out of employment.

The strike was asked for by the Greater New York district council of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's union, which, at a secret meeting, decided to seek assistance in their strike in this city.

The New York employers have contracts in many of the principal cities throughout the country which will be affected by the national strike.

DROVE OVER EDGE OF PRECIPICE

Chicago, Jan. 10.—While driving along the edge of a lime pit 100 feet deep John Lawrence drove too close to the edge and with his horse fell over the brink to the bottom. He and the horse were instantly killed. A score of laborers who were working at the bottom of the pit narrowly escaped being struck by the horse and wagon as it came down.

OHIO MAYORS WANT LARGER POWERS

Columbus, O., Jan. 10.—The Ohio Mayors' association at a meeting held here to consider proposed changes in the municipal code decided to ask the legislature to confer enlarged powers upon the executives of municipalities.

The draft of a bill as outlined by the association will confer unlimited power on mayors to discharge officials and employees and the appointing power is limited only by the necessity of choosing from the recommendations of a civil service commission.

ACCOUNT IS CLOSED

Cleveland Broker Uses Revol-

ver to Terminate Profit and Loss.

HIS FIRM CLOSES ITS DOORS

Leland W. Prior of Denison, Prior & Co., Shoots Himself Through Temple at Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, as Result of Financial Troubles.

Cleveland, Jan. 10.—Leland W. Prior, one of the best known men in financial circles in Cleveland and junior member of the stock brokerage firm of Denison, Prior & Co., shot and killed himself in a room at the Hollenden hotel. In taking his life Mr. Prior fired three bullets from a revolver, two of which passed through his head. He was alone at the time of the shooting and was dead when those who had heard the reports of the pistol ran to the room.

Mr. Prior went to the hotel on Monday afternoon. He did not leave the hotel between Monday afternoon and the time of his death. All morning, according to the attaches of the hotel, he paced restlessly up and down the lobby. He appeared to be worrying about something.

Shortly after noon N. B. Hasbrouck of the firm called to see Prior. They had a long talk. They sat in Prior's room and Hasbrouck evidently made efforts to rouse Prior from his nervousness.

In killing himself Prior evidently stood in front of a mirror. Either shot would have been fatal. One is still in his head. The other went clear through the temples and broke a picture on an opposite wall. Prior fell in his tracks.

Leaves Letter for His Son.

A letter to his son, E. C. Prior, was found in his pocket. George B. Denison, brother of the senior member of the firm, said that he could not understand Mr. Prior's desire to end his life.

Mr. Prior was about 45 years of age, married and had two children. He was president of the Cleveland stock exchange, having paid \$60,000 for a seat two years ago, as well as a member of the Chicago stock exchange and the Chicago board of trade.

It is understood by persons acquainted with the amount of business done by the firm of Denison, Prior & Co. that it is involved in the stock market to the extent of at least half a million dollars.

The firm of Denison, Prior & Co. was one of the heaviest dealers in stocks and bonds in the central west. Mr. Prior has been foremost in financing a number of large brewery consolidations in Ohio and in other states. In order to protect financial interests it has been decided to put the firm's affairs in the hands of a committee. Charles E. Denison, senior member of the firm, was in Cleveland, having come from Boston, where he lives. He says he has had nothing to do with the management of the company's office in this city.

INQUIRY INTO FIRM'S AFFAIRS.

In a statement last night Mr. Denison says: "I realize the importance of having the affairs of my firm administered in the best interests of creditors and debtors alike, and being wholly unacquainted with the Cleveland branch of the business, I have ordered the business closed and requested a committee, consisting of H. R. Newcomb, General George A. Garretson, H. P. McIntosh, E. G. Tillotson and John Sherwin to assist me in making a thorough and complete investigation of the affairs of my firm, and all of the above named gentlemen have consented to act, and, with me, will at once proceed to do as above outlined. In due course we will make a complete report to all persons interested. I believe it will be found that large stock transactions were the cause of Mr. Prior's act."

The members of the committee are prominent bankers. Mr. Newcomb is president of the Citizens Savings and Trust company. General Garretson is president of the National Bank of Commerce. H. P. McIntosh is president of the Guardian Trust company. E. G. Tillotson is secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Trust company, and John Sherwin is president of the First National bank.

TAFT LOSES 20 POUNDS

Courpont Secretary of War Succeeds in Anti-Fat Campaign.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary Taft has been for several weeks past endeavoring systematically to reduce his weight and announces a measurable degree of success.

When he began the treatment, as the result of a rather sedentary life in the Philippines and lack of exercise here, he weighed 314 pounds. He now weighs 294 pounds, a reduction attained principally through a careful diet. The secretary has also seized every opportunity to ride horseback and take long walks at a lively gait. He announces his purpose to persist in this course until he has reduced his weight to 250 pounds.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$3.50@3.75; feeding steers, good

style, weight and extra quality, \$3.50@3.75; fat steers, \$4@4.25;

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14@14%; Ohio full cream, 14@14%; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@15%; Limburger, new, 13@13%.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat smooth steers, \$5.60@5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.10@4.25;

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT—SEMI-WEEKLY

THE INVITATIONS ARE PREPARED.

Preparations Made for the Good Roads Convention.

PROJECT MEETS WITH FAVOR.

Three Sessions Will be Held and All the Talk Will be About Roads, Good, Bad and Indifferent—All Interested are Welcome.

The committee from the board of trade worked diligently Saturday afternoon and Monday to complete arrangements for the good roads convention, to be held in Massillon next Friday. The chairmen of the committees have chosen their assistants and a programme has been prepared. Invitations will be sent out at once. It is desired that all persons interested, whether living in Massillon or outside the corporate limits, attend the convention. The desire is to organize a Perry township sub-association, but the farmers of Tuscarawas and Jackson townships are urged to attend and take part in the discussions and give their advice about better roads. If the association is formed for Perry township, it is hoped that similar organizations will follow for Tuscarawas and Jackson townships. The entire population of the western part of Stark county should be interested in the convention and an effort will be made to reach all by invitations. All are welcome whether they receive an invitation or not.

Alliance has taken up the movement and has decided to hold a convention. The eastern part of the county is to be improved. If the people of this part of the county want to receive aid from the county commissioners, the movement must receive such encouragement from the start that the commissioners will see that the entire population is back of the project.

The committees consist of the following members of the board of trade:

Invitation—H. C. Brown, L. A. Koons, J. E. Johns, J. R. Dangler, Jr., W. E. N. Hemperly.

Finance—J. J. Wise, Fer Lee Hunt, H. F. Rider.

Arrangements—C. A. Gates, E. C. Merwin, F. F. Taggart, F. H. Snyder, Bernard Bell.

Reception—H. A. Croxton, chairman, who will select assistants.

The invitation committee has issued the following call:

Under the auspices of the National Good Roads Association, the honorable mayor and the city officials of Massillon, the commissioners and road officials of Stark county, the Massillon board of trade, the Patrons of Husbandry, the railways and all other important interests, cordially invite you to attend the national good roads convention to be held in Massillon, O., Friday, January 12, 1906.

Organization for good roads is the chief object of this convention. The good roads special car, carrying officers of the National Good Roads Association, leading engineers, lecturers and experts, will stop on day at Massillon and hold three meetings: 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Will you attend and bring your friends and help organize your community? Everybody wants good roads.

This is the greatest industrial movement of the age, and is vital to the welfare of your home and your business interests.

Come and bring your friends. Ladies cordially invited. This for good roads.

H. C. Brown, L. A. Koons, J. E. Johns, J. R. Dangler, Jr., W. E. N. Hemperly, invitation committee.

The programme is as follows:

10 a. m.—Meeting called to order.

Invocation by the Rev. H. W. Dewey.

Address of welcome for the city by Mayor C. L. Frantz.

Address of welcome for the townships, H. S. Bates.

Address of welcome for the board of trade, H. A. Croxton.

Response by Col. W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads Association, subject, "National Good Roads Movement."

Registration and appointment of committees.

Address, M. W. Oberlin, subject, "Perry Township Road Statistics."

Recess to 2 p. m.

2 p. m.—Address, the Hon. Martin Dodge, ex-director of the office of public roads inquiry, United States government, Washington, D. C., subject, "Education and Experimental Work of the Government Division."

Address by consulting engineer National Good Roads Association, Capt. William Bradburn, subject, "Practical Road and Street Construction."

Five minute talks by delegates, the Hon. S. A. Conrad, Austin Hay and Nathan Moffit, subject, "Local Conditions."

In burglary the forced opening and

Address, Col. T. P. Rixey, lecturer of the National Good Roads Association, subject, "Legislation."

Reports of committees; 1. Resolutions; 2. Organization.

Recess to 7:30 p. m.

7:30 p. m.—Music.

Report of committees or address by the Hon. Sam Houston, state highway commissioner, subject, "Ohio for Good Roads."

Stereopticon lecture by Col. W. H. Moore, subject, "Roads of the World."

Adjournment.

The disarranged and missing goods bear testimony of crime; but in arson the evidence has gone up in smoke.

The burglar has incomplete knowledge of his surroundings and circumstances; but the man who burns his own, (as a business transaction with an insurance company) can select a safe place and a propitious moment for his venture.

The burglar usually has an accomplice in securing and again in disposing of the goods; the incendiary needs none.

To prove an alibi the burglar must suborn perjury; but the arsonist can time the starting of a destroying fire so that he can prove an alibi by true testimony.

CROP REPORT.

Bulletin for the Month of December.

The Ohio section of the climate and crop report for December, issued by the United States department of agriculture, is as follows: Month generally mild and pleasant and favorable for farm work, grass fields and winter grains; wheat is in excellent condition in most places and has sustained very little damage by freezing and thawing; tobacco stripping has progressed well.

MONEY SAID TO HAVE BEEN PAID

A Secret Meeting of W. & L. E. Officials in Canton.

SURVEYORS STILL AT WORK.

Agents for C. C. Needham, Real Estate Agent, Visited Owners of Land Friday and Wanted to Secure a Right of Way.

But very little authoritative news has been learned by the public during the past week concerning the proposed improvements to be made on land near Justus by the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company. All officials deny themselves to newspaper men and have not a word to say concerning the exact use of the land. Although about four hundred acres are held under option, it is said by a Pittsburg paper that the company does not care to use more than six hundred acres.

Surveyors were busy last week in the valleys between Orrville and Justus. As yet a line through the valleys has not been definitely decided upon. The Sugar creek valley is a difficult one to traverse and many surveys may be necessary before a grade is found that will be better than the grade on the present Wheeling & Lake Erie line a few miles west of Massillon.

Last Friday an agent representing C. C. Needham, real estate agent for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Company, visited some of the owners of land, which is now held under option, and tried to obtain an option on rights of way instead of on entire farms. The agent said he had been sent out by Mr. Needham. The farmers would not change their options, as desired by the agent. The agent had plans of the contemplated work in a general way but refused to say just what the land was to be used for other than a number of tracks are to be built.

A meeting of officials of the company was held in Canton a few days ago but they refused to discuss the project. The Canton Repository has the following concerning the report that the officials met to consider the branch road and the purchase of the large tract of land:

Matters connected with the purchase of the land were discussed Thursday night at a secret conference of Robert Bickensderfer, in charge of the railroad extensions of the Goulds, General Superintendent H. W. McMaster, of the entire Wheeling road, Superintendent Wood, of the Canton offices, C. C. Needham, real estate purchaser, with offices in Canton; Master Mechanic J. E. O'Hearn, of the Norwalk shops; John C. Carland, of Toledo; M. O. Barnard, of Pittsburg, and several other interested parties in the Wabash offices in the Courtland hotel building.

They observed the greatest secrecy, but rumors about the hotel corridors, to which they afterwards adjourned, were to the effect that considerable money had changed hands. At the general offices in East Tuscarawas street on the following day it was said that General Superintendent McMaster came to Canton in his special car for a regular conference with Superintendent Wood. Mr. Bickensderfer left the city for Cleveland Saturday, after being here for the past week presumably in connection with the project.

When a burglary is reported the fact that a crime has been committed almost invariably is manifest. In arson there is difficulty in establishing the fact of crime. It is like a murder case without a corpus delicti.

The burglar must gain admittance by force and often has tools which may be found in the place, or on his person, and used as evidence, while the owner has an easy means of access to the premises and the instruments of his crime are consumed.

The burglar must "be there with the goods." The incendiary is loaded with no plunder which has to be concealed or sold. The insurance company pays him for gas and ash.

The burglar in many cases has a criminal record and a picture in some rogue's gallery by which he can be identified. On the other hand the incendiary is, in the majority of instances, a man with a record clean of crime.

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the disarranged and missing goods bear testimony of crime; but in arson the evidence has gone up in smoke.

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How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly reliable in all his business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MAXWELL, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation in Over Sixty Years.

Miss WINGLOW'S SWEATING SYRUP has been for children's sweating. It soothes the child, softens the lungs, allays all pain, cures wind colic, an is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation in Over Six

HE TAKES THE OATH

John M. Pattison Duly Inducted Into Office.

GALA OCCASION AT COLUMBUS

Affairs of State Reviewed in the Address of the New Governor—Home Rule, Temperance, Taxation, Franchises and Canals Among the Topics Discussed In His Address.

Columbus, O., Jan. 8.—At noon today Hon. John M. Pattison was inducted into the office of governor. The exercises incident to the inauguration were elaborate and brilliant, and were participated in by persons prominent in the political, social and business circles of the city and state. Thousands of persons from every section of Ohio were on hand to witness the festivities. The Columbus board of trade managed the event, and the ceremonies were conducted without mishap.

In the inaugural parade were soldiers from the United States barracks in this city, the state militia, Grand Army veterans and heroes of the Spanish-American war, uniformed political clubs, civic societies, appropriating floats and brass bands.

The inaugural ceremonies took place in the rotunda of the capitol. At 10:30 a. m. the escort of the governor, consisting of troops B, Ohio national

many years; they were aroused particularly as to what they believed was for the best interests of the home, the community and the State; they were aroused as to their rights as citizens and their right to representative Government.

As the temperance question was one of the issues in the last election, I recommend that the original Brannock Bill as passed by the House and amended by the Senate, or one similar in purpose, be enacted. The Brannock measure, as thus presented, represented the views of the great majority of the people who were in favor of excluding saloons from residential districts. Ohio is so great a State, and we as citizens have for many years been so proud of its greatness and the many great men it has given the Nation, that we have failed to note the fact that in laws in the interest of temperance—laws to restrain the evils of the liquor traffic—many other States have outstripped it.

The Dow tax laws and other similar laws were enacted at the request of the saloon and liquor interests in an attempt to make the business of the former respectable; I, therefore, recommend for your consideration the advisability of enacting laws more in harmony with those of other States, and more in accord with the best interests of the people and the welfare of the State. While it is for the General Assembly to decide, what, if anything, should be done in this direction, it is my opinion that it would be fair to give the people of the State the same right by counties as they now have by townships, villages and cities. I believe this would greatly benefit the people and would result in good to the cause of temperance.

The lack of respect for law is one of the evils of the times, and all people who are patriotic and who believe in a stable form of government should realize that no form of government can exist without law, and no Republic can continue except on the foundation of strict obedience to law and a proper administration of justice. The dignity of the law must be maintained or the Republic will decay. Lincoln said that "reverence for law should be the religion of the Nation." This was but a strong way of expressing his idea upon the subject of law enforcement. All Christian people irrespective of sect or creed should be in favor of law and order and should be opposed to lawlessness.

Sunday Law Enforcement.

What I have said about the obedience to and enforcement of law is especially applicable to the Sunday laws. Individuals have various opinions as to how they ought, or how they wish to spend the day of rest and worship, and it is their right to hold such opinions; but the State has certain laws on the statute books which do not interfere with the religious ideas of anyone. They were placed there through the wisdom of past

Home Rule for all divisions, such as villages, cities, counties and districts, in reference to all of their own affairs that concern each, but I do not mean by this, Home Rule in reference to laws which concern the welfare of the whole people. The citizens of the large cities should continue to be governed as they are now by the same laws that are in force for all the people. Certainly the citizens of any subdivision cannot take upon themselves the right to obey or disobey certain general laws unless this right is given them by the people of the State.

There are three matters of great importance that were found alike in the platforms of the two leading parties during the last campaign:

First—The encouragement of the maintenance and improvement of Ohio's existing Canals.

Second—The recommendation that some fair salary law should be passed.

Third—The recommendation that there should be a strengthening of the banking laws of the State in reference to private and State banks; that they should be made strong enough to protect the interests of the people.

Accordingly, in reference to these three very important items, there should be no great difference of opinion among the members of the General Assembly; there should be a disposition upon the part of all to carry out these platform promises in the best possible way and in the interest of the people.

The Canals.

As to the Canals, it is right that we should take it for granted that to maintain them is the settled policy of the State. These water-ways cost the State several million dollars and persons who have given the subject most careful consideration believe that if not today, certainly in the near future, they will be worth over one hundred million dollars. I ask you to carefully consider their immense possibilities for the benefit of the people. The Canals may be developed into a system of water-highways adequate for transportation of freight in unbroken bulk at minimum rates between ports on the Great Lakes and ports on the Ohio, Mississippi and the Gulf. With the improvements being made from year to year in the Ohio river and the vast and increasing navigation on the Great Lakes, I think it most important to conserve the Canals which in the future may become so valuable in affording water connections between these two great arteries of commerce. I believe that the people want the Canals preserved, improved and made a real factor in the commerce of the state. For many years past efforts to do away with them have been backed by the enemies of the State. It seems also that for the past quarter of a century Ohio has had within its borders men base enough to plan to defraud the State of this valuable property for their own personal aggrandizement. Yet some of these men have been permitted to live in your midst without being ostracized or sent to the penitentiary for acts which were sufficiently bad to place them there. It is your duty, therefore as members of the General Assembly, to accept the situation as you find it, and to take necessary action to improve the Canals; thus increasing their value to the State and to its people.

One of the first things to which I would call your attention is the fact that the income of the Canals for the water rights and other privileges is largely below what should be expected because of their value. Individuals, directly or indirectly, have taken advantage of the State, or persons who have had charge of the State's affairs have not looked after the interests of the State, so that the income, as I am reliably informed, is only about one-half or one-third of what it ought to be. I do not believe that the majority of the people who live along the Canals are disposed to be unpatriotic, and when this matter is presented to them in the proper light they

rendered, but it certainly should not pay more. It should not pay more than the service would be worth to an individual or to an ordinary corporation. The honor of holding a position in a community, county or State, is of itself, and should be, sufficient inducement to insure the acceptance of nominations of good men to fill these places. They should be filled by men who are patriotic and who would show a zeal in looking after the interests of either the State, county, township or school-district and who would have more concern about the interests of the people than about their own. Under no circumstances should these respective offices be made places where large sums of money can be obtained and divided up among politicians, or be used improperly or dishonestly to secure an election. The man who accepts a position or secures an office in the county, State or city, simply for the money that is in it, and who has not a proper appreciation of the honor, naturally will think more of increasing his bank account than he will of serving the people.

I trust that all associations now formed in Ohio by the various county officers will be disbanded, or, if continued, that the members will pass a resolution that nothing shall be considered by them or their representatives except what is for the benefit of the people and toward the reduction of expenses of the various offices of the county and the lowering of taxes.

The members of such organizations should certainly consider it unpatriotic and in somewhat poor taste to make any efforts in their own behalf as such officers. All organizations of county officers formed for the purpose of increasing their salaries or compensations, either directly or indirectly, should be prohibited by law.

Security of Banks.

Third—There has been a demand for many years past on the part of the people that the banking laws of the State should be improved in a way that would prevent, if possible, the continued breaking of banks, ending in the loss of the funds belonging to the depositors. Governor Herrick recommended this to a former Legislature but without avail. It has been reliably stated that certain bankers, or persons interested in these private and State banks, have been able heretofore to exert an influence with the members of the General Assembly to prevent the passage of these proposed necessary laws. I feel confident that such will not be the case with the present Assembly. In framing any law for this purpose, I suggest that you make some provision, if it is possible, by which no man can become an officer or director, or remain an officer or director of any State or private bank unless he will take an oath of office that he will not engage in any kind of speculation whatsoever. For any violation of this oath the penalty should be made very severe. My observation is, and I think the facts will bear me out, that the great majority of the losses sustained in the State of Ohio during the last quarter of a century have been brought about because of the directors or officers of these various banks engaging directly or indirectly in speculation. This being so, sooner or later, they would use the depositors' funds and commit crimes for which some are now suffering the penalty. Provision should be made for a department to supervise banks and banking, and the expense of any and all such supervision and examination should be paid by the banks; or, if the dividends to the stockholders are limited to a reasonable amount, then the expense should be paid out of the funds of the depositors. In any event, this expense being incurred for the benefit of a certain class of citizens, the department should not be any expense to the State. If, perchance, a larger sum of money is collected than is necessary to defray the expenses of the department, the surplus should be returned to the bank from which it was collected. If, on the other hand, the amount collected during the current year is not sufficient to pay the expense of the department, then an additional amount should be assessed.

Home Rule.

I desire to call your attention to the interest that is being taken in the subject of Home Rule for cities, particularly as to the right of each city, town or village at large to decide for itself all questions of local policy, especially those of public or private ownership of all public utilities, including street railways, water-works and lighting systems. If it is according to your judgment that provision should be made for submitting such matters to the people, then upon request from such portion of the citizens and voters of such city as you may think advisable, a vote shall be taken and the majority shall decide the question. If such authority should be given, it certainly should be guarded by the merit system of appointment and tenure of office. Although heretofore this may have been a subject of party interest, it should not be one of partisan action. If this privilege were given, one or more cities would probably take advantage of it at once. While this idea of Home Rule in a larger sense is being favorably discussed in various portions of the country and in some of the leading cities of our own State, surely some immediate action should be taken by the General Assembly to prohibit any municipality from giving away or selling any franchise of any nature, or from extending any franchise without first submitting it to a vote of the people of said city.

Salary Law.

Second—For fifteen years past, ever since the last salary law was repealed, upon the promise that a more just one would be enacted, the intelligent people of Ohio have been demanding the enactment of a fair law which would give to each county officer a proper compensation for his services and no more. As it is now, many of these county officers are receiving fees which are two, three, and in some cases ten times more than the value of the services they are rendering to the State or counties. It is right and proper for the State or county to pay a fair compensation for any services

rendered, but it certainly should not pay more than the service would be worth to an individual or to an ordinary corporation. The honor of holding a position in a community, county or State, is of itself, and should be, sufficient inducement to insure the acceptance of nominations of good men to fill these places. They should be filled by men who are patriotic and who would show a zeal in looking after the interests of either the State, county, township or school-district and who would have more concern about the interests of the people than about their own. Under no circumstances should these respective offices be made places where large sums of money can be obtained and divided up among politicians, or be used improperly or dishonestly to secure an election. The man who accepts a position or secures an office in the county, State or city, simply for the money that is in it, and who has not a proper appreciation of the honor, naturally will think more of increasing his bank account than he will of serving the people.

I do not hesitate to say that I believe it is the wish of the great majority of the people of the State that the law enacted at the last session, known as the Inheritance Tax law, should be repealed. If the sum of money obtained from this source is needed by the State, it should be collected in some other manner.

I must also call your attention to the fact that the amendment to the constitution passed at the last election and recommended by both leading parties, provides for the exemption of Ohio state, county, township, municipal and school bonds from taxation. When it has been fully considered and is understood, this will doubtless be thought by many to have been an unjust decision. Nevertheless, the amendment has been passed and it is now a part of the constitution. As to the revenue which has come from this source of taxation some provision must be made to secure the amount in some other manner.

As members of the General Assembly I am sure you will deem it necessary to have your finance committees ascertain at once the income from the various sources for the current year; also to ascertain the outstanding obligations or outgo for the current year; and, at the earliest time possible, ascertain if there are any appropriations which have been made heretofore that could in any way be discontinued. But the first thing of all others that should be considered by you is as to what positions there are, if any, in the State House or in connection with any of the state departments, which can be abolished without detriment to the public service; second: as to what reduction, if any, can be made in the force in these various state departments; also, as to whether there should be a reduction in the various compensations given to persons who hold these respective positions.

Oil Inspectorships.

I also request the General Assembly, at the earliest time practicable, to investigate the matter of the Oil Inspectorships of the State of Ohio, and to secure the facts relating thereto. I request you to decide as to whether or not, in your opinion, without detriment to the interests of the State, this service could be performed by being placed in charge of one man, at a salary of from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per annum, with such number of assistants, from one to six, and at such compensation, as may be thought advisable. If so, I recommend that the present system compensating Oil Inspectors be abolished and that the fees of this office be turned into the general treasury. In this connection I also recommend that the fees of all offices be turned into the general treasury.

I also recommend that you consider the advisability of amending the present law in reference to municipalities of the State in such a way that their government may be made more simple, may be carried on at less expense, and that it may be more in the interest of the people than as provided for in the present law. This law as it is now on the statute books, among other things, authorizes the State Board of Appraisers, composed of the Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and Attorney General, upon the application of the county Auditor, to appoint a Board of Review for municipalities in such county. It provides that the Commissioners of the county shall fix the compensation but it is not to exceed \$250 per month, or the sum of \$3,000 per year. The Board of Review is authorized to appoint for itself a Chief Clerk and not more than six assistant clerks and to fix the compensation of each. This law takes away from each municipality the right to select its own Board of Review and places it in the hands of State officers. Compensation should be fixed at reasonable amount and the time in which such work is to be completed should be limited and the employment of unnecessary clerks and employees prohibited.

School Laws.

I also call your attention to the fact that there seems to be a demand on the part of many persons for a revision of the present school laws. Whatever defects may be found in these laws should be remedied. By the present law a large sum of money in the aggregate is now being paid to county Auditors for little or no service. This should be stopped at once and this large sum of money saved for the school fund.

You will doubtless agree that, for the purity of the ballot, our election laws should be improved. If possible some practicable laws should be enacted to prevent the man who offers a bribe and the man who receives it from carrying out this worse-than-ordinary criminal act against the State. This should be stopped at once and this large sum of money saved for the school fund.

For many years past efforts have been made to check the denudation of our forests and the cutting off of all the timber lands of the State, but thus far with but scant results. I recommend that you give this subject special consideration.

er or not he is a politician, who knowingly becomes a party in any scheme to corrupt the voter or voters is a most dangerous citizen. Instead of being considered respectable, as he now is by his party friends and associates, he should be ostracized and looked upon as belonging to the lowest grade of criminals. It should not be forgotten that such a man is ten times a greater criminal and lower in infamy than the poor animal who calls himself a man who accepts for the price of his character, manhood, citizenship and patriotism, the few dollars that have been given him as a bribe, which money, perhaps, was contributed by the candidates, to be used in this particular manner and in no other way. The man who buys a vote as well as the man who sells his vote should be forever disfranchised or certainly disfranchised for a number of years. In such laws as you enact there should be provisions making it obligatory on the part of a candidate for any city, county or State office, from the lowest to that of the Chief Executive, to file an itemized statement of all his receipts and expenditures, of any and all monies given, of gifts or promises made directly or indirectly by him or by anyone for him. It should be provided that this statement shall be made by every officer under oath and shall be filed previous to his receiving his commission or certificate of election.

He should also be compelled at the time of receiving said commission to make oath that he has not violated this section or any other section of the election laws, and it should be provided that if, at any time, it shall be proven that he had violated the election laws, the establishment of said fact will at once deprive him of said office and emoluments thereto.

Railway Passes.

While only one of the political parties advocated the passage of a law abolishing railway passes, this sentiment is clearly in accord with the views of the members of all parties. Neither free passes nor free transportation should be given to anyone. A law should be enacted by the General Assembly at the earliest time possible, providing against the accepting of any reduction from the regular prices of transportation on any railroad, traction line or any other common carrier, by any and all persons holding office of any kind or nature in the state of Ohio.

The people of Ohio are vitally interested in the subject of insurance. There were in force on January 1st, 1905, in this State, in what is known as the regular life insurance companies, 283,982 policies, representing \$504,918,796 in insurance; in industrial companies 898,681 policies, representing \$117,077,100 insurance, and in fraternal societies and associations 275,869 policies, with \$325,759,161 insurance.

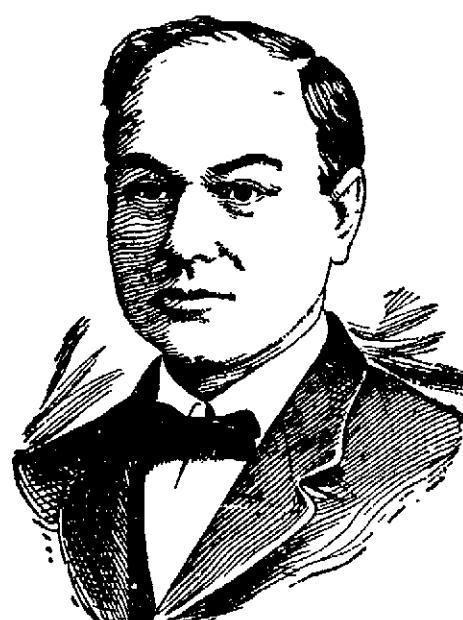
Insurance Laws.

The Ohio Insurance Department was organized in the year 1872 for the purpose of protecting the interests of citizens who carry insurance. It has proven to be one of the best of the various State departments. When the original law which created the Insurance Department was enacted, it was perhaps not surpassed by that of any other State. At that time it was evidently the intention of the General Assembly to make the Insurance Department only self-sustaining: that is, funds of the policy-holders are only a sufficient amount to defray all the expenses of this department were to be paid to the State in the way of fees. From time to time the policy of the State in this respect has changed and from a department for the protection of the insured, it has become also one of revenue, so that now nearly one million dollars of the policy-holders' money is being paid annually to the State, while the annual expenses of the department are less than fifty thousand dollars! It is for the General Assembly and the people to determine whether it is just to continue the present policy of making this department one of revenue by taking from the policy-holders more than is sufficient to pay its expenses. Life Insurance should first be made absolutely safe for the policy-holders and then it should be secured at the lowest cost possible. The laws of Ohio pertaining to insurance and for the security of the policy-holders are among the best of those of all the States, but if they can be made better and stronger and the interests of the policy-holders can be more strongly safeguarded, proper changes or amendments should have your early consideration.

There has never been any effort to tax payments made by the many fraternal organizations of the State, and I am sure no such effort to this end will be made by this General Assembly, and I hope by no other. President Roosevelt's efforts for national supervision of insurance should have your approval—such national supervision as will surround the policy-holder with additional safeguards and lessen the cost of his insurance.

The custom of certain officers giving what might be thought insignificant gifts, such as fountain pens, stationery and other similar articles, and paid for from the people's money, without their consent and without the authority of the law, is wrong and should be stopped. If necessary, I suggest the enactment of some laws and amendments should have your early consideration.

For many years past efforts have been made to check the denudation of our forests and the cutting off of all the timber lands of the State, but thus far with but scant results. I recommend that you give this subject special consideration.

JOHN M. PATTISON,
Governor of Ohio.LEWIS B. HOUCK,
Governor Pattison's Secretary.ANDREW L. HARRIS,
Lieutenant Governor of Ohio.

THE INDEPENDENT.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.
Registered at Massillon post office as second-class

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1906

We do some things better over here. Commenting upon the "washy" colors of British postage stamps, the Pall Mall Gazette expresses a wish that the British government would use "such excellent dyes as are in use in America and other countries, whose stamps are a pleasure to look at, instead of an eyesore like our own."

Reputable newspapers everywhere will uphold the Manufacturers Record in the stand it takes regarding the announcement made in a recent dispatch as follows.

Pittsburgh, December 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad having ordered that all advertising be paid for in cash, and cut off all transportation to newspapers, the Pittsburgh Newspaper Publishers' Association took action today. A resolution was passed to bar from the news papers all complimentary notices relating to the Pennsylvania Railroad or its officers. All railroad wrecks are to be reported in detail, taking care that the railroads are not favored.

If the dispatch is accurate it suggests a reflection upon American journalism which should be resented by decent journalism everywhere. The Manufacturer's Record voices proper sentiment when it says: Any newspaper that regards its possession of a pass as a hamper upon its freedom of action or expression, or any newspaper that takes the forfeiture of a pass as an excuse to deal unfairly with the railroads is not worthy of support of decent people.

ARE AMERICANS GOING THE PACE?

Within a few months various articles have appeared declaring that the rapid growth of wealth and luxury in the United States is sapping the virility and moral qualities of the nation, and that the stamina of the people is decadent. Essays of this nature, and some that have been published in Europe, are elaborate, trace the rise and fall of "world powers" in the past, and announce what they assume to be the law in the case.

It is true that the United States, young as it is, has become the richest country on the globe, and that it is also the most populous among those that stand in the front rank of enlightenment. Do its people show any of the symptoms of the immemorial fatal degeneracy? Several pessimists, who at least write with skill and interestingly, say they do. The point is worth examining.

Wealth in this country has not accumulated through the spoils seized elsewhere. Contrary to the old usage, it has been the rule of the United States to pay something to the vanquished.

It has no privileged aristocracy, no system of taking toll from the conscience of men, or from the weakness of other governments. Wealth in the United States has sprung mainly from the soil, and the application of the highest degree of intelligence and skill.

And yet the question fairly remains: Is luxury at its baleful work in the American character? Is wealth chased to excess, and rated as the main motive and purpose of human existence? Here is an inquiry that cannot be dismissed as satisfactorily settled. It is a call to watch and pray. The glitter of vanity, the passion for ostentation, the haughtiness of possession, the mad appetite that stoops to dishonor, the bitterness of shallow envy, are not unknown in this land of republican institutions and unparalleled material gains.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

EAST GREENVILLE, TOO.

The Saloons Were Closed Up Last Sunday.

The saloons of East Greenville were closed up tight last Sunday for the first time in several years. There are five saloons in that place and the order to close came from Canton, it is said. It is understood that the saloons will be closed on Sundays hereafter.

Wanted.

Anything you don't want—household furnishings, clothing of every description, boots, shoes, overshoes, etc. The Salvation Army can make use of any thing. It will help the cause and supply the needs of the people who are glad to pay a little or work for the same. Anyone wanting extra cleaning or any kind of work done will be furnished with help if they will apply to Ensign Butler.

FORCED TO SUSPEND.

Assets of Denison, Prior & Co
Will Meet All Claims.

Cleveland, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Denison, Prior & Company, investment bankers and brokers, suspended today because a large number of the firm's checks were thrown out of banks on account of the suicide yesterday of L. W. Prior. It is said the assets will meet all claims.

PATTISON IS INAUGURATED.

Distinguished Company Witnesses the Ceremonies.

THOUSANDS OF MEN IN LINE.

Two Companies of United States Troops in the Parade—The Governor Reviewed the Marchers from a Glass Cage in the Grand Stand.

Columbus, Jan. 8.—(By Associated Press.)—John M. Pattison was inaugurated as governor today in the capitol rotunda, in the presence of a distinguished company. The personal guests of the governor, who occupied seats on the platform, included Mrs. Pattison; Mrs. John Hamilton, of Chicago, widow of the late governor of Illinois, and sister of Mrs. Pattison; Mr. and Mrs. Powell, of Columbus; N. W. Harris, of Chicago; John Sage, of Cincinnati, and others. John Y. Bassell, secretary of the Columbus board of trade, opened the ceremonies with introductory remarks and the Rev. Lucien Clark led in prayer. Myron T. Herrick, the retiring governor, then presented the governor's commission and the oath was administered by Chief Justice William Z. Davis. Governor Pattison then delivered his inaugural address. The parade was at 1 o'clock and although the weather was disagreeable between four thousand and five thousand troops were in line, including two companies of the United States troops. Governor Pattison reviewed the troops from a specially constructed glass cage on the reviewing stand.

HOTEL FIRE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Six Persons are Known to Have Perished.

MANY THRILLING RESCUES.

Fire Quickly Cut Off All Access to the Stairways—Believed That Many Bodies are Still Buried in the Debris in Upper Stories of Building.

Minneapolis, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Six known dead and possibly more, who were imprisoned in their rooms, is the result of a fire early today in the West hotel. The blaze broke out in the upper stories of the building and electric bells immediately sounded the alarm in all rooms. Many guests escaped down the stairs, but these exits were soon cut off and the halls filled with smoke. Captain John Berwin fell while trying to lower a woman to safety from the fifth floor and was killed. The woman was caught by another fireman. An unknown man jumped from the roof of an adjoining building from the top floor but missed and was killed, and a large, middle-aged woman who jumped from the fourth floor met instant death. Mrs. C. H. Wood and her daughter, proprietors of the hotel, were both rescued.

One of the most thrilling rescues was that of F. A. Chamberlain, of the Security bank, and members of his family who were not awakened in time to make their escape by the usual exits. They were on the topmost floor. A fireman with a rope on a Pompier ladder lowered them one by one to the top of the extension ladders, two stories below, and a great cheer broke out when the last one was lowered.

At noon the known list of dead in the West hotel fire numbers nine. Mrs. J. E. Hodges, of Minneapolis; Captain John Berwin, W. G. Nicholas, grain merchant; J. P. Cresinger, of New York; J. F. Wolf, salesman for Sprey & Alexander, New York; Clinton Lamme, W. E. Magher, Duluth; one unknown man. Mrs. Emaline Barlow, to save whom Captain Berwin lost his life, will die from inhaled smoke. A colored porter is reported missing. The property loss is estimated at \$25,000.

FOUND DEAD

IN CANTON.

Wm. S. Valentine, of Middlebranch, Dies from Exposure.

LEAVES WIFE AND CHILDREN

Bill Being Prepared Fixing Salaries of County Coroners—Mayor Turnbull Assesses

Fines of \$25 Each on Six Saloonkeepers Who Kept Their Places Open Sunday.

Canton, Jan. 9.—William S. Valentine, of Middlebranch, was found lying under a wagon at the corner of East Seventh and Commerce streets about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The discovery was made by Patrolman Ryan and when he attempted to arouse the man he discovered that he was dead. He had been drinking and his death was evidently caused by exposure. He was about thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and five children, the oldest being about eleven years. When a search was made it was discovered that the man had money on his person, showing that he had not been fully dealt with.

Attorneys Harry F. Ake and Luther Day are preparing a bill to be presented to the legislature fixing the salaries of county coroners. If the bill they are drafting becomes a law the salary will amount to five hundred per cent of one per cent of the total tax valuation in the county. It provides, however, that no coroner shall receive more than \$5,000 nor less than \$300 per annum, and a deputy and clerical assistants will be allowed in counties with populations over 150,000. If the law passes it will make the salary of the Stark county coroner about \$100 more than he is receiving at the present time.

Mayor Turnbull has assessed a fine of \$25 each against the six Saxon street saloonists who kept their places open last Sunday. These are some of the lowest dives in the city and the probabilities are that their arrest will follow so frequently that he will eventually drive them out of the business. Five out of the six have females connected with the place.

At the good roads meeting held in Canton last night a committee of five members of the board of trade was selected to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Massillon board to have a conference in regard to the building of a boulevard between the two cities. A mammoth good roads convention will be held at the Auditorium, January 18, prominent speakers from abroad to be present.

Canton, Jan. 8.—After a long conference between Auditor Oberlin and Attorneys Wheeler and Towl, of New York, representing the East Ohio Gas Company, said to be one of the Rockefeller interests, an agreement has been reached whereby the county treasury is reimbursed to the extent of \$6,000 for back taxes on underestimated property holdings, the same covering a period of five years. The company has property in five townships and in the cities of Canton and Massillon. According to the return of 1906 the company values its property in Stark county at \$273,870.78. In 1899 the valuation on the property was placed at \$92,091.40. The amount of back taxes received from this company will be apportioned as follows: Canton, \$1,651.48; Massillon, \$1,276.77; Jackson township, \$973.07; Perry township, \$354.95; Bethlehem township, \$467.96; Pike township, \$171.98; Canton township, \$88.

GRAND JURY CHARGED.

Began Its Examination of Witnesses This Morning.

Canton, Jan. 9.—The fifteenth member of the grand jury took his seat in the jury box Monday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. He was Lloyd E. Speelman, of Canton. Following the impaneling of the jury, which is expected to be in session from ten day to two weeks, Judge Harter, upon recommendation of County Prosecutor Upshur, appointed Theodore Armstrong, as special prosecutor; Belle R. Norwood, court stenographer, as special stenographer, and Louis McKinney as special bailiff. Foreman Armstrong was a former professor at Mount Union college.

Before the conclusion of Monday's session the jury was charged by Judge Harter. At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning it convened in the large room in the prosecutor's section of the court house where the examination of witnesses was immediately started. It is understood that the first cases heard were from Alliance.

Salvation Army Rummage Sale.

Open again. Ensign Butler has some

excellent winter garments left for men,

women and children and gathers more

daily. You are invited to visit the rum-

age room, up stairs, corner Mill and

Tremont streets. You may either bring

or take supplies away with you, which

ever suits your circumstances.

RATCHFORD TO REMAIN.

Will Continue in Office Until Latter Part of April.

Columbus, Jan. 9.—Agreement was reached here Saturday whereby Governor Herrick will reappoint M. D. Ratchford state labor commissioner. Ratchford originally was appointed by Governor Nash and Herrick never re-appointed him, though his second term expired nearly two years ago. The trouble was over agents of free employment bureaus in four cities. The agents sought to get an increase in salaries from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year. Ratchford opposed the advance and the relations between him and the agents have been strained.

After Pattison's election as governor, Ratchford wanted Herrick to re-appoint him. The governor demanded that the commissioner in turn recommend the employment superintendents, but this was refused. Ratchford was told his appointment would be sent to the Senate. It is said he agreed to continue the agents in office until his own term expires April 24.

NEW FIRM IN THE COAL TRADE

The People's Coal Company Has Been Formed.

A CAPITAL STOCK OF \$10,000.

H. M. Dumble is General Manager—The New Company is a Merger of Four Well Known Retail Firms of the City.

The retail coal firms of M. M. Dumble, Crawford & Young, E. P. Edgar and Fred Hess have combined to form a firm to be known as "The People's Coal Company," which has been capitalized at \$10,000. Stock is now being sold and an effort will be made to dispose of all the capital stock at once.

The firms have been in the retail coal business individually in the city from one to two years and all the members are well known business men. The object of the merging of interests is to centralize operating facilities. By the grouping of the several interests, the members will be permitted to make a canvass in the interest of their trade. These and other reasons are given for the merger.

The new company will retain the office now occupied by M. M. Dumble, in South Erie street and the office used by the Crawford-Young Company, in West Tremont street. The latter will be the operating office while the city office will be for general business. Mr. Dumble will have general charge of the company's interests.

The deal was completed Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock and Mr. Dumble took charge Wednesday morning. The stockholders met Tuesday evening and elected R. B. Crawford, Jr., president; E. P. Edgar, vice president; A. H. Coleman, treasurer; M. M. Dumble, secretary and general manager. The board of directors consists of R. B. Crawford, Jr., A. H. Coleman, L. W. Young, E. P. Edgar and M. M. Dumble.

TO FORM A COLONY,

John Boyer Interesting Persons to Settle in the Northwest.

John Boyer is in the city endeavoring to induce a sufficient number of persons to return with him in March to form a colony and locate in Ritzville, Wash. A rate of \$37.50 has been secured and several families have signified their intention of making their future home in the Northwest.

Mr. Boyer was a resident of Stark county until five years ago, when he removed to Washington, where he has successfully managed a farm and accumulated much valuable property. Ritzville is the county seat of Adams county, with a population of two thousand, and is located on the Northern Pacific railroad. The surrounding country is said to be sparsely settled, many hundred acres of fertile land being covered with a growth of bunch grass and can be bought from \$11 to \$15 per acre. Many sections of this land have never been under a state of cultivation, the soil is claimed to be admirably suited to grain farming and wheat is said to yield an average of sixty bushels to the acre. The climate is cool and healthful and the rains are never attended with electrical storms.

OBITUARY.

ODELL LENARD.

Odell Lenard, aged 29 years, died at the family home in Chestnut street, at 5:30 o'clock on Monday morning. The deceased is survived by a wife and three children. Funeral services, conducted by the Rev. H. W. Dewey, will be held at the late home at 7 o'clock this evening. The body will be taken to Freeport over the B. & O. Tuesday morning for interment.

JAMES KEPLER.

Navarre, Jan. 9.—A telegram was received here Tuesday, announcing that James Kepler, brother of Mrs. Louis Eckroate, of this village had died at 4 a.m. at Cleveland. The deceased was a resident of Navarre until recently.

SITUATION IN

COAL FIELDS.

The Country May Yet See a Miners' Strike.

IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL FIELD

The Operators are Said to Still be Opposed to Granting an Eight-Hour Day and Recognizing the Miners' Union.

The peaceful situation in the Massillon coal district between operators and miners is in direct contrast to the situation in some of the anthracite fields in Pennsylvania, where the possibilities of a strike grow stronger every day. Public attention has been directed toward the coal industry for several months owing to the approach of the crisis in the operation of the industrial machinery which labor and capital have devised for the control of labor conditions surrounding the production of this useful and necessary commodity.

Already the machinery has been put in motion to make a settlement of the trouble, but the country will, indeed, be fortunate if it passes

into next summer without a labor strike.

The railroad companies in the anthracite coal fields are deeply interested and are to be dealt with before the final settlement is announced. A forecast of the disagreement, with a history of what has been done, in the matter thus far, is given in the following, which is taken from the "Railway World:

The action of the Shamokin convention of the anthracite mine employees in adjourning without a formal expression of the demands they are to make upon the hard coal carrying railroad and mining companies would seem to indicate that the leader of the United Mine Workers of America retains his deep-rooted control over those mine employees. By the appointment of a committee with full power to confer and make terms with representatives of the operators, President Mitchell and his executive board have been placed in absolute authority by the miners to bring about whatever conditions they may be able to secure.

These officials of the United Mine Workers of America will, in general, likely adopt the method they employed prior to the strike of 1900 and that of 1902. Then they addressed letters to the presidents of all the anthracite carrying railroads and other prominent operators inviting them to meet with representatives of the mine employees in a joint convention for determining upon wages and conditions of employment.

Some satisfactory arrangement will, of course, have to be made before the expiration of the anthracite coal strike commission's award on March 31, 1906. The joint conference proposed by the mine union officials is the practical meaning of the old demand of the mine employees for recognition of the union. The other prominent demand upon the operators which the Shamokin convention was expected to express in a formal resolution is the eight-hour work day, these two demands being the paramount issues among the anthracite mine employees at this time.

If these two remaining demands are pressed upon the operators at this time for a definite answer there undoubtedly will be a strike in the anthracite coal fields next April. In the settlement of the strikes of 1900 and 1902 the one persistent claim of the anthracite carrying railroads was that under no circumstances or conditions would the United Mine Workers of America or its officials be "recognized" in the sense that word means in the labor movement. The reasons supporting their position were presented in detail in the correspondence on this subject preceding the strike of 1902 and can be learned by reference to that correspondence as published in the strike commission's report. This position of opposition to recognition of the mine workers' union is still held by the operators, and before receding they are likely to permit their employees again to bring about a stoppage to hard coal production.

For over sixty years doctors have endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, weak lungs, bronchitis, consumption. You can trust a medicine the best doctors approve. Then trust this the next time you have a hard cough.

"I had an awful cough for over a year, and nothing seemed to do me any good. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it did good. I have it to all my friends whenever they have a cough."—Miss M. MAYERS, Washington, D. C.

MA

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.
Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Dr. Hiram Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, was in the city on Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Schaefer, of West Cherry street, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Abbott, of 137 Duncan street, Tuesday evening, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Jo'n Hodgson and Mrs. D. Sheiden, of Canal Fulton are guests of Mrs. Sarah Masters, east of the city.

Mrs. John Hodgen, of Canal Fulton, returned to her home on Sunday, after an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Culler, in Waechter street.

George Myers, of Massillon, fell from a car while switching in the Huron yards and suffered a dislocation of the hip. He was brought to Massillon Tuesday morning and was taken to his home in Superior street.

Tom Farrell, proprietor of a saloon in East Main street, closed his place of business permanently on Saturday evening. Mr. Farrell removed here from Rochester, N. Y., three years ago. His plans for the future are undecided.

Dr. Hiram Dissinger, of Canal Fulton performed an operation Tuesday for cholecystomy on Mrs. J. McGivney, of North Lawrence, at Mt. Airy hospital. Thus far no complications have arisen and a speedy recovery of the patient is anticipated.

Among the functions of the coming week will be a social at St. Timothy's parish house next Tuesday evening. The hostesses will be Mrs. C. A. Gates, Mrs. David Atwater, Mrs. H. C. Dielhenn, Mrs. W. K. Atwater, Mrs. Harry Rider, Mrs. Charles E. Jarvis and Mrs. F. W. Arnold.

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A FLOOD OF BILLS.

Busy Day in the Senate and House at Columbus.

NEW ELECTION BALLOT BILL.

Provides for the Abolition of All Party Emblems—Salary Grab Bill introduced by Williams, of Cuyahoga, Adding \$600 to Pay of Members of General Assembly.

Columbus, Jan. 10.—The Senate convened at 1 p. m. Tuesday, and the Rev. Lee Howard, of Plymouth Congregational church, opened with a prayer in which a special plea was made for the health of Governor Pattison.

Senator Howe, of Cleveland, introduced an election ballot bill patterned after the Massachusetts law. It does away with party emblems and columns and provides that the names of all candidates for the same office shall be rotated under the name of the office. The name of the party to which each candidate belongs appears after his name.

Senator Rose, of Washington county, threw in a bill, reducing the salaries of common pleas judges from \$4,000 to \$2,500.

Senator Williams, of Cleveland, introduced a bill to give members of the general assembly \$1,800 for their three year term, instead of \$1,200, as the law stands at this time.

A bill by Senator Huffman makes it compulsory for traction companies to provide toilet rooms on their cars.

Senator Howe, of Cuyahoga, introduced a resolution to provide for a vote on an amendment providing for the initiation and referendum in legislation. The amendment provides that five per cent of the vote petitioning can initiate legislation or secure a popular vote on any measure passed by the legislature, and legislation so approved shall not be subject to veto.

In the House Representatives Winters, of Erie county, introduced a bill to cut the salaries of circuit court judges from \$6,000 to \$4,500 per year.

A bill to prohibit the sale or giving away of cigarettes or "makings" in Ohio, was offered by McFadden, of Fayette. It provides a fine of \$25 for the first offense and \$100 and from ten days to six months in jail for subsequent offenses.

Briggs, of Fulton, introduced "by request," a bill to give women the right to vote at special elections.

DRY DOCK'S LONG TRIP

How the Huge Dewey Is Being Towed to the Philippines.

HAWRS OF GREAT LENGTH USED

Powerful Naval Vessels Are Straining on Them a Mile and a Quarter Ahead of the Steel Dock—Its Remarkable Lifting Power—Confirms the Officers and Crew—Through Ventilating System.

The great steel dry dock Dewey, which recently left Solomon's island, in Chesapeake bay, to be towed 14,000 miles to the Philippines, is now well started on her voyage, and it all goes well the powerful naval vessels which are hauling the immense and unwieldy structure will not stop until they reach the entrance to the Suez canal, says a special dispatch from Baltimore to the New York herald.

In towing the dock hawsers having a total length of 1,220 fathoms, or 140 yards more than a mile and a quarter, will stretch between the ships and the dock. This great length of hawser, together with the length of the ships and the dock, makes a tow of about one mile and three-quarters.

These giant machines hooked up will present a dazzling spectacle on clear nights. The four ships conveying the dock are fully equipped with electricity in the way of search and signal lights, and each ship and the dock are equipped with wireless telegraphy, so that communication should be perfect. There are spare hawsers and chains, and a vast quantity of coal will be used.

To the dock are fastened forty-five fathoms of two and a half inch chain for a bridle. To this are fastened 120 fathoms of hawser made up of two fifteen-inch manila hawsers—seized together. From this go to the ship nearest the dock 200 fathoms of six inch steel hawser. From ship to ship stretch 100 fathoms of fifteen inch manila and 200 fathoms of six inch wire hawser.

Each of the towing vessels has steam towing machinery, a contrivance designed to lessen the awful strain of towing in a heavy sea. One of the most important factors in the towing of the dock are the automatic towing machines, which are an American invention. These are depended upon in a large measure to make the undertaking comparatively safe. The resistance of the tow is borne entirely by the steam pressure in the cylinders of the towing machine, which consists of a reel or drum upon which the steel wire hawsers wind and unwind automatically. This drum is driven by a pinion gear in the crank shaft of the engine, which meshes with the gear on the drum shaft. The machine has a regulating reducing steam valve, in which the opening is increased or diminished according as the strain on the towing hawser increases or diminishes.

In a seaway, as the vessel rises on a wave or sea, thus increasing the strain on the hawser, the drum begins to revolve and to pay out or slack the hawser. This action of the hawser opens the regulating valve and increases the steam pressure in the cylinders until the pressure is sufficient to equalize the strain on the hawser. Then as the strain on the hawser decreases the pressure in the cylinders will revolve the drum and wind in the slack of the hawser.

In this way the machine is prevented from paying out the whole of the hawser, and only enough is paid out to relieve the extra and momentary strain on the line and thus prevent its injury or breaking. The regulating valve, which admits and cuts off the steam to and from the cylinders, is entirely automatic and requires no handling whatever. An independent admission valve is provided, by which steam is admitted to the cylinders and the hawsers lengthened and shortened at will.

The colliers Brutus and Caesar and the supply ship Glacier are to tow the Dewey. The tug Potomac is to be used partly as a rudder for the dock when necessary and for emergencies. The Potomac will run on sea errands, such as putting into ports for supplies.

In addition to the great 9,000 pound anchors, there are four mushroom, or "mudhella," anchors of 4,000 pounds each on the Dewey. These are designed as the permanent anchors of the dock and are to be used on each corner. To each of the great anchors are 125 fathoms of two and a quarter inch chain cable. The amount of gear is enormous, for the great bridles for the dock are in quadruplicate and are in addition to the towing hawsers, regular and extra, and the regular and extra chains for the anchors.

Commander H. H. Josley has the Glacier for his flagship, and the great white vessel shows in sharp contrast to the others in black paint. J. D. Wood, a veteran pilot master and tugboat man, is sailing master of the dock, which is otherwise in charge of Boat-swan Philip Mullin. J. H. Deitweller, formerly of the Pensacola dock, is dockmaster and will continue as such at Olongapo. Otto Werner is chief engineer, Mr. McMurtry first officer and Mr. Straub second officer.

The Brutus is under command of Captain Hendricks, with a merchant crew, and the Caesar under command of Captain Hutchison. Only the Glacier and the Potomac carry naval officers and crews. There are thirty-six men all told on the dock. In the complement are three engineers, a wireless telegraph operator and electrician, four firemen, twelve seamen, a steward, a cook and two mess boys. The dock carries 400 tons of coal designed for the use of the dock machinery only.

It is generally calculated that the Dewey will make about 100 miles a day, which would require 124 days for

the passage, or four months, if the dock goes straight through without a stop. It is believed, however, that the dock will be five or six months on the cruise. The cost of the trip can only be surmised. The current report that the dues through the Suez canal will be \$50,000.

The Dewey was built at the plant of the Maryland Steel company in a great excavation near the water front just outside of Baltimore. When it was completed a breakwater that separated the Patapsco from the hole in the ground was cut away and the water ran in and floated the big mass of steel, while Miss Maud Endicott, daughter of Rear Admiral Endicott, christened the dock Dewey with a bottle of champagne.

The dock was not only completed ahead of contract time, but in excess of the requirements, for it will lift a 20,000-ton battleship, whereas the contract called for only 16,000 tons. It also exceeded the speed requirements in lifting a ship.

When the big cruiser Colorado was placed in the dock to test it in the Patapsco river the contract called for the lifting in four hours. The Colorado was lifted until her keel was six feet above the water in a few minutes more than two hours. Then the dock broke all records by lifting the battleship Iowa of 16,000 tons, with heavy weights in her turrets and amidships, in one hour and thirty-seven minutes.

A novel feature of the dock is its ability to dock itself. All steel vessels take on a marine growth on their bottoms, which necessitates hauling them out every year or so, as their life depends on receiving paint to protect the hulls. Docks now afloat are so gigantic that they cannot be docked to be cleaned or repaired, with the exception of the Dewey.

The Dewey can release the two side walls and disconnect the three pontoons that are joined together in the flooring or hull. Then the two smaller pontoons are filled with water and sunk under the larger or center pontoon. They are then pumped out, and the two smaller steel pontoons rise with the larger one on top of them. When it is desired to dock the smaller pontoons the conditions are reversed. The big center pontoon is sunk and the two smaller ones placed on it and the big one pumped out to raise the little ones.

When heavy weather comes on at sea the bottom sections of the Dewey will be filled with water until the body of the mass of steel is submerged and only the side walls extend above the surface. She will present a large surface to the wind, which, it has been calculated, may reach a pressure of thirty pounds to the square inch. There will be no effort to tow the vessel while it is partly submerged. The towing vessels will simply hang on, drifting along with the giant where the wind chooses to send it and waiting until the storm blows itself out, for no headway can be made with such a tow in heavy weather.

Three twenty-four inch centrifugal pumps, the steam for which is furnished by three separate 225 horsepower boilers, will pump out or flood the Dewey. These pumps are controlled in the engine room. On the port side, forward, is the valve house, where there are twenty-four levers. The three sections of the dock are divided into sixty water tight compartments, and each of these levers controls the flooding and pumping of several compartments. A telephone gives communication with the boiler room, and a pneumatic valve in the valve house announces the amount of water in the dock.

On the starboard side is a machine shop, quarters for officers and crew, kitchen and bathrooms. The machine shop is forward. It is fitted with every appliance for minor repairs. On this side of the dock is the distilling apparatus, which has a capacity of 2,500 gallons of sea water a day. It will be used principally for feeding the boilers. Three tanks contain the distilled water. An electric light plant on the port side gives light for the entire structure.

Everything possible for the comfort of officers and crew has been provided. Their quarters are on the starboard side. The officers will occupy large staterooms, that of the dockmaster being big enough for an office as well as sleeping apartment.

Next to the row of officers' state rooms is the messroom. Between this and that of the crew is the galley, which is fitted with a large range and with hot and cold water. It has, like the boiler and engine rooms, a cement floor. The pantry adjoins, and next to it is the crew's messroom, and farther on, between their messroom and the machine shop, is the bunk room of the crew. Accommodations are provided for officers and thirty men. Bathrooms, with hot and cold water, are provided for officers and crew. On the port side, just aft of the boiler room, is a shower bath for the firemen.

Running clear through the side walls of the dock is a thorough ventilating system, a large fan whirling fresh air into every corner. It is propelled by steam. Ventilators are thus dispensed with except over the boiler room, where there are two. At the forward end of the dock a bridge connects the walls. Two lifeboats are carried. The members of the crew will get double pay and free passage home.

Question of Names.

By what name shall the proposed united church be known? The Presbyterians, the Methodist and the Congregationalist bodies will be in the church if the project should go through, and none of these churches can afford to be entirely forgotten, says the Toronto Mail. One idea would be to call the church the Methopresbyterian. But if it should be considered desirable to give the Presbyterians the first consideration why not call it the Presbymeth?

It is generally calculated that the Dewey will make about 100 miles a day, which would require 124 days for

HAIL TO THE FARMER

Wonder of the Age, Says Professor W. G. Johnson.

BILLIONS PRODUCED FROM THE SOIL

Crops of Two Years Worth More Than Yield of Gold in Four Hundred Years, Says American Agriculturist's Managing Editor—Claims Yankee Husbandman is Real Dictator of World of Commerce.

Professor W. G. Johnson, managing editor of the American Agriculturist, who wrote the following article on the wonderful achievements of the American farmer for the New York Herald's annual financial review, says:

"Our American farmer is the wonder of the age. Wall street trembled when he announced the value of his products for 1903 at \$6,415,000,000. Railroad officials shook because of their inability to hand him a bill of lading in 1904, but when he asked for rolling stock to transport his crops at the close of the last harvest they were unable to speak.

"He requested cars for 2,708,000,000 bushels of corn, 740,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000,000 bushels of oats, 35,000,000 bushels of rye, 150,000,000 bushels of barley, 30,000,000 bushels of flaxseed, 250,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 28,000,000 barrels of apples, 3,000,000 bushels of onions, 910,000 bushels of cranberries, 650,000,000 pounds of rice, 280,000 tons beet sugar, 11,000,000 bales of cotton, 58,000,000 tons of hay, 42,000,000 pounds of broom corn and 156,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

"In addition the farmer asks for transportation of milk, butter and cheese from 17,570,000 cows, which products alone he estimates will be worth in 1906 more than \$665,000,000. He values his cows at \$482,000,000, to say nothing of the 43,700,000 other cattle, worth in round numbers \$643,000,000. Just to make the figures even up, he says, add another \$1,500,000,000 for horses and mules and cast your eye over 47,400,000 sheep and swine in the barns and fields. As the general freight agent starts away, scratching his head, the farmer says provision must be made for handling and shipping 1,800,000,000 dozen of eggs during the next twelve months.

"When he closed the year 1904 the American farmer announced the value of his products at \$4,900,000,000. The general public was amazed at these unthinkable figures, but when he comes forth at the close of another season with an aggregate of over \$1,500,000,000 more than the marvelous record of 1904 we wonder what sort of a man the farmer really is. All other classes of producers sink into insignificance when compared with him.

"All the gold mineral in the world in the last 400 years could not purchase the farm crops of the last two years.

"Farm crops for 1905 are worth more than the value of the manufactures of five years ago, not counting the materials used. They represent several times the gross earnings of all the railroads in the United States.

"An occupation that produces such bewildering figures is deserving of more than passing attention. A few years ago the man who tills the 6,000,000 farms in the United States was called a 'hayseed' or 'Rube.' Today he stands head and shoulders above his fellow coworkers in other vocations, but we never hear him speak disrespectfully of any one. He is the master of the situation. Wall street consults him and measures the successes of the year by the contents of the farmer's granaries.

"The man behind the plow has delivered his goods for 1905 and bids every body a happy New Year. His granaries are bulging to overflowing, his cellars are packed and his larder is stored with the necessities of life. He asks alms from no man. He feeds the world, reserving first enough for himself and family. No one dare deny the fact that the prosperity and welfare of the United States are intimately associated with the wonderful achievements of the American farmer. He has pushed ahead, keeping pace with the times. In ten years, from 1890 to 1900, he increased the value of his products nearly 93 per cent, but the most marvelous advances have been made during the last five years.

"From products valued at \$3,742,000,000 in 1890 he advanced to \$4,480,000,000 in 1903 and \$4,900,000,000 one year later. It is by no means admitted that these figures represent the full value of the farm products. Besides the value of his products the real estate value of the farms have increased over 33 per cent in five years.

"During the last few years the American farmer has accumulated larger sums of money than ever before. In many sections his deposits have been so generous that the rate of interest was forced down. Alert to these conditions, the farmer has now larger sums in permanent investment than ever before. He has shown his capacity as a financier; he is founding many rural banks, a movement of no unstable character.

"For the first time in the banking history of the south there are deposits in excess of \$1,000,000,000. The man with one hand on the plow keeps the other on the combination of the vault containing his cash or securities. What the future has in store for the American farmer no man can tell, but one thing is sure—he never turns back. He goes straight ahead, and nothing can change his belief that his is the best and safest of all vocations. He is no longer a tiller, but a supreme master of the soil.

"Farmhouses are connected with

phones as never before. Isolation is a thing of the past. Modern equipment and furnishings make his home the best in the world. His children are offered improved opportunities for education; the rural delivery brings to his door daily literature of the highest class; he is a ravenous reader. As his power to purchase increases his approaches the most comfortable and happy ideal American home.

"In the production of these immense crops the farmer faces peculiar conditions. His fields were not always covered with sunshine and his pathway was not strewn with roses. The early part of the season was beset with many adverse circumstances that tried the iron heart of the sturdy plowman. However, this extraordinary harvest was not so much due to meteorological conditions as to the skill, energy and scientific methods pursued by the farmers themselves. There is no place in the world where agricultural practices have reached so high a scale of development as in the United States.

"The American farmer has not been handicapped by the traditions of centuries as have the farmers of the old world. He has been steadily hoeing his own furrow. With the help of the government and state experts at the agricultural colleges and experiment stations and the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the exchange of practical experiences through the agricultural press the farmers have advanced more rapidly in technical, specific and practical knowledge than any other class. A generation ago a season no more favorable than that experienced in 1905, from a meteorological standpoint, would have resulted in only a moderate crop yield, far short of the present magnificent showing.

"Although nature was by no means in a generous mood the past season, our farmers have wrested from her results that would have been impossible, even under the most favored conditions, in the days of their sires or grandfathers."

FOOTBALL AT CAPITAL.

Forty Acre Field in Potomac Park, Washington, Being Constructed.

President Roosevelt's interest in football is likely to work out a fine public improvement which may have a bearing on future army and navy games, says a Washington special to the New York Times. The dissatisfaction with the facilities of the last game at Princeton has accentuated the need of a large football field in Washington, and the idea urged on Colonel Bromwell by the president last fall of making such a field in the Potomac park is now being worked out. Where is now a wide expanse of water may some day be the amphitheater for the games between the West Pointers and the "middles" from Annapolis. A huge steam dredge is at work pouring sand into the space near the pretty park at the Washington approach to the new Pennsylvania railway bridge, and it is promised that by next fall the scheme will be completed.

The whole field contains forty acres, and it will be laid off and beautified, roads constructed and provision made for grand stands and all the needed conveniences for a large gathering of people. Sand, mud and gravel from the bottom of the Potomac is being pumped upon the low grounds through a long line of piping, and the water is then allowed to run off, leaving the solid material behind. Next spring these grounds will be laid off for football, baseball, tennis and other athletic games. The Pennsylvania railroad will build a fine local station near this part of the Potomac park. The place is already accessible by several electric railroads. It is an ideal spot for such a purpose, the view off over the Potomac and the hills of Arlington being one of noted beauty.

CARNEGIE'S EARLY MEMORIES

Steel King Years for Old Melon Patches Along the Ohio.

Andrew Carnegie has tender memories of the days of his boyhood, and his heart is yearning for the old melon patches along the Ohio, says a dispatch from East Liverpool, O. In a recent letter to George C. Simms of East Liverpool he says:

"I am delighted to hear from you that the library is a decided success and greatly appreciated.

"You are quite right. For several years my two week holiday each year was spent with my dear uncle, Squire Morris. Rowing on the Ohio and excursions to the melon patches on the other side of the river were chief sources of joy, as I remember, to me and my cousins and the boys who accompanied me.

"Passing through East Liverpool recently I was impressed with the great changes that have taken place, especially with the bridge across the river, and I think a second is contemplated. How the melon patches must suffer now—so easy of access. Wish I were a boy again among them."

Paris Exposition For 1916.

In spite of the fact that the last Paris exposition was not a financial success and the statement that there would not be another "show" for many years, it now appears, according to Le Figaro of Paris, that a parliamentary committee has quietly planned one for 1916. The committee has been directed to draw up another report on the subject. Under the old scheme of expositions originated in 1855 the next exposition should be held after an interval of eleven years, or in 1911.

Scarcity of Teachers.

Several schools in Nevada have been compelled to close because the trustees have found it impossible to secure teachers. Almost as soon as they arrive and take charge they resign and marry.

CAMELS OUTDONE.

Creatures That Go For Extended Periods Without Drinking.

Other creatures than the camel are able to get along for extended periods without drinking. Sheep in the southwestern deserts go for forty to sixty days in winter without drink, grazing on the green, succulent vegetation of that season. Peccaries in the desert of Sonora live in little dry hills where there is no natural water for long periods. They cannot possibly find water in fact, for mouths at a time. The only moisture they can obtain comes from roots and the fruits of cacti, but the most extraordinary case is that of the pocket mouse, one of the common rodents of the desert. This little creature, by the way, has a genuine fur lined "pocket" on the outside of its cheek. When it is hungry it takes food from this pocket with its paw, just as a man would pull a ham sandwich from his pocket. One of these mice has been kept for three years with no other food than the mixed bird seed of commerce. During this period it had not a taste of either water or green food. Other experimenters have found, in fact, that these mice in captivity refuse such treats, not seeming to know that water is good to drink. The bird seed put before this mouse contained not more than 10 per cent of moisture, which is less than is necessary for digestion. Stuff so dry as this cannot even be swallowed until it is moistened by saliva. Yet this remarkable mouse gave nothing but his time to the interests of science. He suffered nothing in health or spirits during his captivity. Brooklyn Eagle.

Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome in every Home.

KIDNEY and LIVER Cure.

Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

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THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT—SEMI-WEEKLY

HISTORY ON A MANTEL

RELIGION AT THE RING SIDE

Evangelist Asher Plants Blows For Church at a Pugilistic Bout.

Novel Memorial to Be Placed In Indiana Homestead.

PIONEER SCENES PAINTED ON TILES

Views Illustrating the Early Career of the Baily Family in Porter County Are the Work of a Chicago Woman—Old Blue on White the Colors Used.

Mrs. Margaret Scammon Lockwood of Chicago recently has completed a memorial mantelpiece which is to be placed in the historic Baily homestead in Porter county, Ind., says the Chicago Post. The mantelpiece consists of sixty-four painted tiles in blue and white, filling out a logical design of historic sketches, supported by decorative drawing, illustrating the early career of the Baily family in the United States.

Several years ago Mrs. Lockwood was given the commission by Miss Frances Rose Howe, granddaughter of the founder of the Baily homestead, M. Joseph Baily de Messei, who came from Quebec in the early years of last century and established a fur trading post for the American Fur Trading company of the northwest in Indiana.

The old Baily homestead, two and one-half stories high, is built of immense oak logs. These are now sheathed, giving it the appearance of a substantial frame house. The mantel will be placed in the fireplace in the room to the right of the wide hall wherein General Cass and many heroes of Indian days were entertained with royal hospitality.

It is interesting to follow the series of sketches used by Mrs. Lockwood in constructing the memorial. The views of Quebec are reproduced from quaint etchings made by friends who used to come as guests. One of the etchings is by General Cass. M. and Mme. Baily are remembered in history for their services in preserving peace between the settlers and the Indians and in helping pioneers and travel worn immigrants over many hard places.

It was in 1824 that the Baily homestead was founded as a station of the American Fur Trading company and, as the quaint old documents state, "in the interest of Christianity and civilization," and became the headquarters of the Roman Catholic missions in northern Indiana and Illinois.

The first historic tile gives a view of the port of Quebec, birthplace of Joseph Baily de Messei, the founder. A second tile shows M. Baily reading Scripture lessons for the instruction of his family and Christianized Indians living in the surrounding forests. To the left is a typical drawing of the homestead and to the right a design from the seal of the American Fur Trading company.

Another tile presents a general view of the trading post in 1830, taken from a northeast point, as described in a water color sketch of the period. From a second water color sketch is a southeast view, painted at the same time. A pen and ink sketch of a hermitage and a picture of a bridge over the Calumet river as it was in 1829 are also shown.

A typical scene of the pioneer days is shown in a picture of Indians carrying peltries to the agency warehouse and the "daughter of the homestead" opening a small storeroom designed for use of the Indians in storing their personal effects. This was drawn between 1819 and 1824.

Between 1830 and 1835 the homestead of huge white oak timbers, covered with siding, presented quite a showing. It was a pretentious mansion in the eyes of the early settlers, and its outbuildings were constructed so substantially of logs that they are in an excellent state of preservation today. Miss Frances Rose Howe is interested in taking care of the place, as it is a valuable feature in the early history of Indiana.

In 1841 Rose Baily was married to Francis Howe of New Haven, Conn., in the old homestead, and the armorial bearings of the Baily and Howe families have been used as a decoration on the tiles.

The conventional patterns employed by Mrs. Lockwood in her scheme are very simple and fitting as a background to the story which runs through the tiles. The colors, old blue on white, keep alive the antique feeling, and the design has been carried out most successfully.

"Excuse Albums" For Tardy Guests.

It behooves those going to house parties to arrive at their destinations promptly on time, for several hostesses have taken to keeping "excuse albums," says a correspondent of the New York Post. In those volumes the tardy ones must write their names and their reasons for being behind hand. Persons who pose as being clever and are constantly on the lookout for chances to impress their friends will have good opportunities to prove their ingenuity by writing something more original than "train delayed" or "auto broke down," which are the excuses that are repeated tiresomely in most of these volumes. "There is only one excuse in my book," complained a hostess. "All the rest are ditto marks."

Club of Deaf Women.

One of the most curious clubs on record has recently been formed by society women in Berlin, says the Chicago Tribune. The principal condition of membership is that the applicant must be deaf. The club has over a hundred members, who meet once a week in handsomely furnished rooms in the Wilhelm strasse, where they converse by means of ear trumpets and sign language and drink tea.

ANECDOTES OF YERKES

Incidents In the Street Railway Magnate's Career.

HIS FIEST MONEY MAKING EFFORT

How He Made a Successful Deal in Soap Without the Outlay of a Dollar—Chicago Inventor's Fruitless Experience With the Traction King. An Instance of His Iron Nerve.

The late Charles Tyson Yerkes, the street railway financier and builder of London's subway, began his business career with a successful speculation that did not involve the outlay of a dollar, says Success. It was a Saturday afternoon, and he was strolling along a wharf in Philadelphia when he came to a store where an auction sale was in progress.

"How much am I offered for this box of soap?" asked the auctioneer.

The thirteen-year-old boy looked at the brand and saw that it was the same soap as that used in his home. He knew what his mother paid for it at retail, and so he made a bid. The auctioneer smiled at him, cried the bid once and said, "Sold to—what's your name, bub?"

"Sold to Charley Yerkes for—"

Then another box was put up and bid in by the boy, and this was continued until fifty boxes had been struck off to him. He had a deposit of \$5 in a savings bank, which had been there for some months. He showed the auctioneer his certificate of deposit and said he would soon return and pay for the soap.

He went to the grocer with whom his family traded and asked him if he wanted to buy some soap. The grocer asked how much he had and what it was worth. The lad replied that he had fifty boxes and that he would sell the lot for a certain sum, naming an amount double that which the soap had cost him at the auction house. The deal was closed and the storekeeper asked the lad how he had come by it. When young Yerkes told him, the man opened his eyes and said, "I had intended to go to that auction, but forgot it." The boy did not draw his \$5 from the bank, and thereafter it was his great pride to add to it.

The evangelist said:

"Well, boys, it's the same in religion. There isn't a bruiser among you nor a chap on the face of the earth who wouldn't give all he had if he could get a decision giving him religion. Lots of you fellows have taken the count lots of times, but how many of you ever stop to think what will happen when God gets the count on you. Look out for that day, boys, or it will be a sorry story for you. Boys, I like to see a good scrap, and I'm going to stay here until the last man is punched. Then I'll go home. God bless all of you."

The evangelist was cheered as he climbed out of the ring as the bell sounded for the next bout.

REPLY TO HENRY JAMES.

Canadian Professor's Defense of English as Spoken by Americans.

Henry James, the novelist, who recently arraigned Americans for their brand of English, was pilloried the other day in the session of the Modern Language association at Haverford college, says a Philadelphia dispatch to the New York Tribune. Among some of the most distinguished linguists in the United States the consensus of opinion was that the American people as a nation speak as good English as their British cousins, if not better. The feature was a paper by Leigh R. Gregor of McGill college, Canada, on "American Speech." The paper was a reply to the address made by Henry James at Bryn Mawr college "on the question of our speech."

Professor Gregor said Mr. James had fenced the question around with a lot of ironclad rules and arbitrary declarations, but had given no specific instructions as to how to teach such perfection in speech as Mr. James himself had attained. The Canadian professor contended that American English is better than British English. The latter, he said, stood for tradition, while the former stood for power, life and nature and was the outgrowth of different conditions and environment.

"Why," asked Professor Gregor, "should the British arrogate to themselves the right to set an example for our language?"

RUSSELL SAGE'S AMBITION.

Shrewd Financier at Eighty-nine Wants to Go to Par.

Russell Sage, New York's veteran financier, who left his bed on Thursday (Dec. 29) to answer the call of the wild in Wall street who were caught by the tight market in money and who made \$20,000 by loaning \$6,000,000 out at 100 per cent interest, did not go down to his office the next day, as he had planned, says the New York American. The dazzy weather held him a prisoner at home.

"I am eighty-nine now," said Uncle Russell, "and I want to go to par."

A Powerful Light.

The new lighthouse which has been erected at Portland Bill, on the English coast, is practically completed and will shortly be opened, says the Birmingham (England) Post. The lights, which will be of 255,750 candle power, will be of the group flashing order, exhibiting flashes in quick succession for twenty seconds and throwing a beam in favorable conditions a distance of eighteen miles. Beneath the great light will be a fixed ruby lantern of 11,000 candle power to indicate the Shambles shoal.

To Save Suicides.

For the saving of would be suicides the municipality of Rome has decided to employ police motor boats on the Tiber.

PROFIT IN RAISING WOLVES

Iowa Farmer Tells of Possibilities Under Bounty Law.

Raising hogs has always been regarded as a profitable industry, but raising wolves has it beaten ten ways, according to a special dispatch from Burlington, Ia., to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It has come to the ears of Des Moines county officials that the latter occupation is being carried on systematically by a few farmers, who hope to reap a good profit next spring. The county pays \$2 for every cub wolf scalp presented at the auditor's office and \$5 for every old wolf's scalp. It has been noticed for several years past that certain farmers have been reaping a rich harvest each spring on the bounties they received for wolf scalps. It is rarely that an old wolf's scalp is presented, and this fact served to arouse the suspicions of the county officials.

A farmer from one of the townships where the wolves have been particularly plentiful was in Burlington recently and unburdened himself of a few hunches concerning the wolf industry.

"It's more profitable to raise wolves than it is hogs," said this farmer. "If you have noticed, the scalps of the old wolves are never turned in for bounty. There is a good reason for this, as the elimination of the old wolves would put an end to the propagation of the species, also put an end to the collection of wolf bounties. Why, I know a farmer who has considerable timber land on his place who has several old wolves that are as tame as shots."

"It costs little or nothing to keep them, and every spring when the young wolves are born the lair is invaded and the youngsters knocked on the head before their eyes are open. They mean \$2 apiece at the auditor's office.

"It's surprising how a fairly domesticated pair of wolves will make race suicide look silly. If an effort was made I warrant that every wolf in the county could be exterminated in a short time, but what's the use of exterminating them when a little encouragement will keep them alive and breeding two dollar bills?"

It is said an investigation will be made by county officials into this state of affairs and the enterprising wolf breeders prosecuted.

ROSES FOR CATCHING RATS.

Agricultural Department to Test the Flowers as a Rodent Bait.

The use of choice roses as rat bait is to be experimented upon by the biological bureau of the department of agriculture, says the Washington Post. The bureau has been informed of a number of cases where rodents that spurned tempting cheese and crackers were easily enticed by a rose, and it is believed that the result of the experiments proposed by the bureau will be to show conclusively that these flowers surpass cheese, crackers, rinds or bacon and other baits that are commonly used to entice the rats into traps.

It is explained that it is not so much the taste of roses that attracts the rat as it is their fragrance, and for this reason roses are expected to be the popular bait of the future.

Cases have been known where rodents, attracted by the sweet perfume of a rose in a house, have gnawed through doors to get at the flower. Rats have been known to become suspicious of traps with the familiar bait of cheese and bacon rinds and easily evade a trap for a long time. From experience it has been found that white roses, such as the dainty bride rose or the snowy nephritis, have proved preferable in rat catching. One or two of these fragrant flowers are placed in the wire caged trap, and it is stated that it will not take long for Mr. Rodent to be tempted by the enticing and sweet smelling bait.

The power of a rose as a rat bait is said to have originated in California about two years ago, but it was not until recently that the flower was used to any extent. Now that the government has officially recognized the rose as a rat catcher and will doubtless endorse it the flower will probably become a common method of enticing rats to the death traps.

Blue Blood Money.

One hundred and fifty-two American girls, according to an English statistician, have given \$161,000.00 for foreign titles, and at least 152 more, says the Richmond Times-Dispatch, stand ready to do likewise at the slightest provocation.

An Epoch Maker.

[It is said that the new turbine engine will eliminate seasickness.]

No more the dinner gong's unhallored note

Will make the transatlantic voyager weep

By bringing visions of the table d'hôte,

That direst of the terrors of the deep,

No more the steward, solicitous, will be

Rebuked as on the deck he goes his

way.

Repeating oft his gastronomic plea

Concerning the delights of consomme.

No more the ship's despair provoking rolls

As in the ocean's trough she madly dives,

Will stir the deepest caverns of our souls,

The inmost inwards in our inner selves,

No more we'll lie like freight upon the decks,

Wrapped up in steamer rugs undignified,

Foul, profane, bright green, dilapidated wrecks,

Sincerely sorry that we never died.

Napoleon, Alexander, Genghis Khan,

Knocked over all their enemies like toys;

Bill Shakespeare nashed the searchlight into man

And Wagner grabbed the world's supply of noise;

Sir Isaac Newton raised a great powwow

Concerning physics—Archimedes, too,

Was tropic stuff, but, turbine engine, now

We'll hand the biggest laurel wreath to

you.

—Thomas R. Xbarra in New York Times.

NEW YEAR SYMPOSIUM

Prominent Men Tell What to Strive For in 1906.

HIGHER IDEALS IN PUBLIC LIFE

Governor Hoch of Kansas Says There Is a Demand For Civic Righteousness in Every Department of Government—More Repose Needed in American Life, Says Bishop Colman of Delaware.

"What is the one thing above all others that the American people should strive for in 1906?"

Such was the timely question submitted by the Christian Herald to a number of prominent and active workers in various fields of endeavor throughout the United States. Answers were received from twenty-five or more well known Americans. Special effort was made to secure the opinions and advice of the presidents of universities in widely separated parts of the land, with a view to helping especially young men and young women. The efforts in this particular field were highly successful, and we are sure that in the letters from the heads of universities printed herewith young people will find much that will aid them in making the year 1906 a happy one.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORMS NEEDED

Dr. Alfred M. Haggard, dean of the Bible college, Drake university, at Des Moines, Ia.:

I am interested in social reform, better political conditions, better care for the poor and more justice for the laborer, in arbitration and peace among all nations, in the rights of women, in better divorce laws, in abolishing the saloon and in spreading the gospel to the ends of the earth. If I read the signs of the times correctly, there is a constantly widening and deepening tide involving all these interests and bearing us into a better age. This conviction enables me to answer your question. The one thing for Americans to do is to widen and deepen this tide and give it greater momentum than ever before. Individually each one of us should make ourselves count more than ever toward this end, by voice, by pen, by contributions, by ballot and by a splendid personal example. The channels which are especially inviting for combined effort are those of education, especially higher; our great reform movements, such as the W. C. T. U., the Anti-saloon league, with many others, mission work at home and abroad and, lastly, a better and more practical application of the gospel of Christ, for it is the heart and circumference of all real progress.

FOR HIGHER IDEALS IN PUBLIC LIFE

Governor E. W. Hoch of Kansas:

In the great movement that is coming up from the hearts of the people the demand is for higher ideals in politics, for greater official integrity, for greater respect for law—in a word, for civic righteousness in every department of government. Christianity is the basis and inspiration of this movement, as it is the hope of the world.

FOR A RETURN TO OLD IDEALS

Congressman Marshall Van Winkle of New Jersey:

Simple living and high thinking—a return to the old ideals. The American people have now "struck twelve" in material things. Their chief concern and the thing they should strive most for above all others is to avoid decline and to preserve their poise, and to that end they should pray daily during the whole round year of 1906:

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT SEMI-WEEKLY

HASKINS GOES BACK TO MINES

Criticised the Methods of His
Opponents.

GREEN IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

President's Report States That
Wages of Ohio Miners Aver-
aged but \$360 for the Year
1905—Thirty-five Thousand
Members of the U. M. W. of
A. in Ohio.

Columbus, Jan. 10.—At the close of a lengthy address, in which he stated that he had no apologies to make, but regretted that some men would stoop to slander and destroy the good name of a fellow being, W. H. Haskins, president of the Ohio Mine Workers, announced Tuesday in the state convention of Ohio miners at the I. O. O. F. hall, in South High street, that he would not be a candidate for re-election and would go back to work in the mines after April 1. His withdrawal insured the election of W. H. Green, of Coshocton, his only opponent, who was chosen at the afternoon session, when B. H. Sullivan, of Coshocton, and G. W. Savage, of Columbus, were re-elected as vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

The present convention of the miners of sub district No. 6, which takes in all of the state of Ohio and parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, promises to be the most important in the history of the organization, and the action taken will foreshadow what is to be done at the national joint conference, to be held in Indianapolis, commencing next Monday.

In his address, President Haskins declared for an advance of ten per cent in the price of mining, a straight scale for machine mining, restriction of immigration, and improved laws, particularly in respect to machine mining.

On the immigration question, Mr. Haskins pointed out the startling fact that while twenty years ago eighty-nine per cent of the immigrants came from Germany and the British kingdom, and less than five per cent from Italy, Russia, Poland and Austria-Hungary, during the last year less than six per cent came from the former nations and seventy-two per cent from the countries in southern Europe. President Haskins contended that unless immigration was restricted organized labor would go down in defeat.

He stated further that the miners were taking a hand in politics; that they had defeated Representative Lane for re-election last November, and had employed Judge Wright, of Logan, and Judge Jones, of Wellston, to draw up new mining laws.

He stated the miners of Ohio only averaged 164 days in 1905 and their yearly earnings averaged \$360. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Savage showed a membership of 35,000, and cash on hand amounting to \$133,344.42.

National Vice President Tom Lewis was an interested spectator.

ADMITTANCE OF ALIENS.

Lincoln Council J. O. U. A. M.
Takes Action on Question.

At a recent meeting of Lincoln council No. 16, J. O. U. A. M., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We recognize the landing upon our shores of the ignorant, the vicious, the lawless, the aged, the imbecile, the weak minded and of poor physique, and the paupers of the old world as a constant menace to our institutions, and believe that it should be viewed with alarm by all loyal and patriotic citizens of the entire country, and

Whereas, Notorious abuses have resulted from careless and unlawful granting of citizenship to aliens, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon senators and congressmen the importance of the enactment of laws to restrict immigration by an increase of the head tax, the educational test, a thorough physical examination and a more rigid inspection at the port of embarkment, and be it further

Resolved, That we urge upon senators and congressmen the importance of a revision of our system of naturalization by the enactment of such laws as will require uniformity of naturalization certificates, confine the jurisdiction of naturalizing aliens to United States courts, and permit no alien to be naturalized or entitled to the privileges of an elector until he shall have resided within the United States ten years at least, and is able to read intelligently and write.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING INDE-

MRS. TOLLA REPRIVED.

Monster Petition Presented by
an Ohio Woman.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press)—Mrs. Tolla was today granted a reprieve of thirty days by Governor Stokes. Mrs. Jennie B. Parton, of Cincinnati, was here with petitions containing one hundred and eighty thousand names.

DENIED THE MOTION.

Mrs. Chadwick's Sentence Goes
Into Effect at Once.

Cincinnati, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press)—The United States circuit court of appeals today denied the motion for a rehearing of the appeal of Cassie L. Chadwick. Her sentence will now probably be put into effect at once.

NO QUARTER GIVEN.

Russian Dragoons Kill Eighty-nine Revolutionists.

Mitau, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press)—A squadron of dragoons which was ambushed yesterday near Hazenpot, losing two men killed and four wounded, received reinforcements later and surrounded the revolutionists. No quarter was given and the revolutionists, numbering eighty-nine, were all killed.

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK.

First Woman to Occupy Position in Governor's Office.

Columbus, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press)—Governor Pattison has appointed Miss Eda V. Longley, of Cincinnati as corresponding clerk in his office. She has been for several years employed in the Paterson's insurance office and is the first woman to occupy a position in the Governor's office.

Evolution of a Name.

An amusing account is given of the evolution of a name. A man named Halpenny lived in Dublin at the end of the eighteenth century. Having been very successful in business, his children persuaded him to change his name to a more dignified one, which he did by dropping the last letter. In the course of time the orthography was also changed, and when the man died he was buried as Mr. Halpen. The fortunes of the family increased still further, and the son soon dropped the "H." The next transition was an equally easy one, and he who had run the streets as little Kenny Halpenny came out as Kenneth MacAlpin, the descendant of a hundred kings.—London Queen.

PLAN TO SAVE TREES.

Details of Canadian Forestry Convention to Be Held in Ottawa.

The announcement that a Canadian forestry convention, called by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and having the support of the Dominion and provincial governments, is to be held in Ottawa on Jan. 10, 11 and 12, is not only of importance to the Canadian people, but to the United States as well, says a special dispatch from Ottawa to the Chicago Record-Herald.

The forest wealth of Canada is one of the best natural assets of the United States, and much American capital is already interested in its development. Anything therefore that will insure a permanency to those who invest their money in the Canadian lumbering industry and other industrial enterprises which owe their stability to the initial influences of the forest and increase their value must be of more than passing interest.

Ifitherto the products of the forest on this continent have been regarded by most people in a similar light as the products of the mine. The more that was taken away the less, as it was usually considered, would be left. No serious consideration has in the past been given to reproduction of forest wealth, and as a result the forests have been cut or burned with great prodigality.

The principal divisions in which the subject will be discussed will include the national interest in the forest, the relations of the forest and the lumber, pulp and other industries of the country, forestry in relation to agriculture, the influence of the forest on water power and irrigation and forestry education. In Europe the forestry experts are now looking to Canada as one of the world's great sources for the lumber supply of the future. The United States is referred to as apparently feeling the pinch of decreasing forest supplies and is already drawing largely on Canada to make up the deficit.

It is pointed out that at the forest congress held in Washington in January last it was made clear that the United States considers the situation a grave one in so far as that country is concerned. President Roosevelt epitomized the matter when he stated that if the present rate of forest destruction was allowed to continue, with nothing to offset it, a timber famine was inevitable.

An Engineering Feat.

A remarkable engineering feat was recently performed in the construction of the immense Whitney county dam across the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, says the New York Tribune. A southern company laid 490 cubic yards of granite in one day. This is said to be a world's record in dam building. At this rate the great power plant will be in operation much earlier than had been expected and by Jan. 1, 1907, will be supplying power to probably more than 200 cotton mills in North and South Carolina. The project is said to be the most gigantic ever undertaken by a private corporation in the south.

IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

No One but Physician Allowed to See Mrs. Morris.

Washington, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press)—Mrs. Minor Morris, who last week was ejected from the executive offices and grounds of the White House, is today in a state of complete collapse. Dr. Morris, her husband, stated that her condition is critical, and no one is permitted to see her.

White Girl Marries Negro.

Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 10.—William Bruyn, a negro, and Frances Courier, a white girl, returned to Washingtonville from Newburgh and announced that they had been married. The girl's father knocked them both down and the angry villagers attacked Bruyn and threatened to lynch him. He escaped, but later he and the girl were placed in jail.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the Levi Volkmar farm, 2 miles notheast of Massillon, off the state road, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, the following described property: 3 head horses, 8 head cattle, McCormick binder, two horse wagon, mowing machine, cultivator, one horse rake, two horse corn planter, drill, 2 harrows, plows, harness, one buggy, 6 tons hay, 24 acres wheat in the ground, oats and corn by the bushel.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known day of sale. John Leggett

C Brenner, Auct.

Glasses Worn

Poor Vision
Head-Ache
Eye-Ache
Cross-Eyes
Supposed Neuralgia
*Nervousness
(Caused by eye-strain)

For
Result
...in

Perfect Vision
Head-Ease
Eye-Ease
Straight-Eyes
Returned Health

Hawver, GRADUATE OPTICIAN

*Statistics show that fully 75 per cent. of functional nervous diseases are caused by eye-strain.

Paynter Elected Senator.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 10.—The two branches of the general assembly separately voted to elect Judge T. H. Paynter as United States senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn.

Excellence Service to Cuba.

Effective January 5th, 1905, through Pullman Sleeper will leave Cincinnati at 8:30 a.m. every Friday via Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway to Mobile connecting with Munson, S S Line's Steamer "Prince George" at 4:30 p.m. on Saturdays, and through Steamer from Mobile every Friday at 7:00 p.m. north to Cincinnati on arrival of Steamer "Prince George" from Havana.

Tickets now on sale good until May 31st at the rate of \$65 for the round trip from Cincinnati including meals and berths in steamer.

For information address, Frank Johnson Special Agent Passenger Department, Munson S S Line, Washington C. H., Ohio or W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed
Executive of the State of Elizabeth Bow-
man late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 4th day of December 1905.

SARAH E. B. BOWMAN.

MARY E. BOWMAN.

Big Pur- chase of Coats

Our buyer bought two hundred
new Coats in New York last week
at \$25 on the dollar from the
finest coat makers, S. Herschbant,
142 5th Ave., and Louis Pelleman
& Bros., 20 West 19th St.

See the coats and prices in our
show window. The finest Black
Coats, worth \$30.00, for

\$15.00

\$25.00 Black Coats for

\$12.50

\$20.00 Black Coats for

\$10.00

\$15.00 Black Coats for

\$7.50

\$12.00 Black C ats for

\$6.75

\$10.00 Black Coats for

\$5.75

One hundred new Coats, all
wool coats in plain and mixed
colors, worth \$12.00, \$15.00 and
\$18.00. Your choice for

\$6.75

Our finest Coats, all colors, new
styles, worth \$20.00, \$25.00 and
\$30.00, for

\$9.75

The Fashion Store.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

This signature,

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

Cures Grip in Two Days.

on every box. 25c.

WHITMANS

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

In order that we may move all our Winter Stock out of our store in short order, we will now offer our trade a uniform discount of

One-Fourth Off the Regular Prices.

All our Men's, Boys' and Children's Winter Clothing of all sorts must go. Reductions here are always genuine, plain, fair and square. January 1st practically marks the end of the clothing season. As we have done a large business the past season and reaped a fair reward for our work, we can afford to close out the balance of our winter stock at cost. We must clear the deck for action in the spring, hence these extraordinary bargains in Men's and Boys' Winter Clothing.

This Sale Will Commence Friday, January 12, and Positively End Saturday, Feb. 10, 1906.

Twenty-five days of Money-Saving opportunities, lots of money will be saved here now.

Buyers who come first will get the pick—Buyers who come last may not get any, as these won't last long at these prices. NOTHING PLAINER, CLEANER OR STRAIGHTER; hardly see how you can afford to miss this sale, for it's really like throwing money away.

Remember the Opening Day, Friday, Jan. 12, and continuing for 25 days.

WHITMANS.

(Formerly C. M. Whitman)

S. W. Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

"THE STORE THAT GIVES YOU THE RIGHT GOODS AT THE RIGHT PRICES."

MASSILLON, OHIO.